

U.S. Might Bypass Allies on Weapons Pact, Official Says

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A senior U.S. official at NATO warned Thursday that President Ronald Reagan might approve a proposal to eliminate U.S. and Soviet short-range and medium-range missiles from Europe even if the allies did not endorse the plan.

"You talk to your friends and you take on board their views, but once you've done that, you have to proceed with the process and reach your own decision," said the official. He added that it was possible that the decision "won't be preceded by a consensus" in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The proposed treaty calls for the elimination in Europe of all U.S. and Soviet short-range and medium-range missiles, known as the double-zero option. The Soviet Union would be allowed to retain 100 warheads on its Asian flank, while the United States would have the right to deploy a similar number of warheads on its soil.

Until now, U.S. officials have shied away from saying that a decision on the arms accord, which Mr. Reagan appears to favor, could be made without endorsement of all the allies. Analysts say such a move could bolster charges that the United States disregards the concerns of its NATO partners.

However, the West German government is deeply divided over the arms plan. This hesitation has caused disarray in NATO, and apparently has stretched the patience of Washington.

The comments by the senior U.S. official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, appear aimed at increasing pressure on Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to resolve the dispute in his coalition government.

Defense Minister Manfried Wörner opposes the removal of all short-range missiles, while Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is in favor of the deal.

Although the U.S. official stressed that Mr. Reagan intended to make a decision "in consultation with the allies," he repeatedly pointed out that the final judgment

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PARIS



François Mitterrand

Mitterrand: Staying Clear Of Disputes

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

PARIS — By developing a French version of the Rose Garden strategy usually associated with White House incumbents, President François Mitterrand has rebuilt his once severely damaged political base and moved significantly closer to deciding to run for reelection.

But the withdrawal by Mr. Mitterrand into an Olympian calm inside the Elysée Palace in recent months has also removed one of the most influential European voices on allied nuclear strategy at a time when U.S. arms control negotiations have reached a critical point.

While steering clear of political controversies abroad and at home and establishing an image of quietly looking over the national interests, the French Socialist leader insists to visitors today that he has not yet made up his mind about seeking a second seven-year mandate in April.

But his comments and confident demeanor in an interview at the Elysée suggest that he is moving steadily in that direction, with the clear intention of running a campaign in which he will de-emphasize ideology and foreign policy in favor of an appeal to national unity.

In contrast to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and to his own French conservative opponents, Mr. Mitterrand does not attack much significance to the debate within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization over a Soviet proposal that would effectively bar

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North Korean Leader Begins Official Visit to China

A Chinese officer helped President Kim Il Sung of North Korea mount a podium with President Li Xiannian of China, right, for welcoming ceremonies near the Great Hall of the People in

Beijing on Thursday. As he began his first official visit since 1984 to China, a long-time ally, Mr. Kim said that the Chinese and Korean people were "comrades in arms" and "reliable allies."

Fiji Coup Leader to Head Interim Regime

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SUVA, Fiji — Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka will head an interim administration under a compromise worked out by the island nation's traditional chiefs to end a week of political conflict, an army spokesman said Thursday.

Colonel Rabuka led a military coup May 14 against Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra. But this week, the political situation was thrown into confusion after Governor General Sir Penaia Ganilau asserted that Colonel Rabuka had agreed that the governor general should assume executive powers.

The Great Council of Chiefs, a body linking the traditional leaders of ethnic Fijians, met Colonel Rabuka and Sir Penaia on Thursday

before deciding on a compromise, an army spokesman said.

The spokesman, Lieutenant Eroni Volavola, said that the compromise would establish Colonel

Rabuka as the nation's leader until elections are held in "five and a half to six months." He said the council of chiefs would convene again Friday to announce its decisions.

He said Sir Penaia had agreed to swear in a council of ministers under the colonel, and that the governor general would appoint an advisory council chaired by the colonel to review the constitution.

Colonel Rabuka, 38, espouses a

policy of Fiji for Fijians and has demanded a new constitution guaranteeing that power remains in the hands of Fijians, who are slightly outnumbered by the Indians.

"We have won," Colonel Rabuka told a rapturous crowd of dancing and singing Fijians who had waited until dusk outside the meeting. "But we must not jeopardize the aims of the coup. People must remain calm," he said.

More than 50 people were injured Wednesday when mobs of Fijians attacked a rally in support of Mr. Bavadra's government, which was dominated by ethnic Indians. The capital's Indian suburbs were quiet on Thursday, with virtually all shops shuttered and no Indians on the streets.

Sir Penaia has yet to make a

statement about a compromise, although he has said that he cannot recognize "an unlawful military regime."

But the spokesman said the governor general was "agreeable" to the plan, which would allow him to retain his position. It earlier had been reported that the chiefs were considering dismissing Sir Penaia, who represents Queen Elizabeth II as head of state.

In London on Wednesday, Sir Shirish Ramphal, secretary-general of the Commonwealth, said that if the chiefs declared a republic "with the authority of the governor general and her majesty overthrown, then it would by no means follow that the country would remain a member of the Commonwealth."

See SHIP, Page 6

Private Contributor to Contra Cause Describes Offer to Meet With Reagan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Wealthy private contributors to the Nicaraguan rebel cause testified at congressional hearings Thursday, with one saying he was promised that President Ronald Reagan would meet with anyone who donated \$300,000.

William O'Boyle, a New York oil and gas executive, told the Iran-contra hearings that he met with a conservative fund-raiser, Carl R. Channell, in Washington in the spring of 1986. He said he also received a White House briefing from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North about the rebels' problems and the potential threat to the United States from the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Mr. O'Boyle said he told Mr. Channell after the North briefing that he wanted to help buy weapons for the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

"He said there was a small group of Americans the president relied on to make that kind of contribution," Mr. O'Boyle quoted Mr. Channell as saying.

He also said that Mr. Channell told him that if anyone gave

The contras were praised in public, but U.S. aides took a darker view. Page 3.

\$300,000 or more, "the president would meet with the contributor and thank them."

Mr. O'Boyle sent a \$130,000 check to Mr. Channell's fund-raising organization in March 1986, and initially declined to give more. He later sent another \$30,000. There was no indication he ever met with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. O'Boyle told the joint House-Senate hearings that Colonel North never made a direct so-

licitation of money for the contras, explaining that he was a U.S. government employee. Colonel North, who was a National Security Council aide at the time, apparently was referring to a congressional ban on direct or indirect U.S. military aid to the rebels.

But Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and vice chairman of the Senate investigating committee, later noted that Mr. O'Boyle and other contributors described a pattern of Colonel North portraying the contras' difficulties after a request had been made by Mr. Channell.

"I call that the one-two punch," Mr. Rudman said. "It's a fiction for anyone to assume that's not a solicitation."

Joseph Coors, president of the Adolph Coors Brewing Co., told House and Senate investigators that William J. Casey, who was director of central intelligence at the time, informed him in June 1985 that "Ollie North's the guy to see" about making a voluntary contribution to the contra cause.

Mr. Coors said that after meeting Colonel North he was wired \$65,000 to a Swiss bank account, whose number Colonel North had provided.

Ellen Garwood, a wealthy Texan, told the joint House-Senate hearings Thursday that she gave nearly \$2 million to the contras after Colonel North told her they might cease to exist if the weapons were not replenished.

■ Key Abrams Role Alleged

John K. Singlaub, a retired U.S. major general who is a central figure in private efforts to support the Nicaraguan rebels, testified Wednesday that Elliott Abrams, an assistant secretary of state, played a more active role than he has acknowledged in fund-raising efforts for the contras. The Washington Post reported.

General Singlaub, testifying for the first time before the congressional investigators on Wednesday, said that Colonel North was his chief contact during most of the ban on U.S. aid. But by the spring of 1986, General Singlaub said, "the principal contact for activities in Central America, specifically the Nicaraguan democratic resistance was Elliott Abrams."

blood transfusions during the period from 1978 to mid-1985.

But Ann McFarren, the executive director of the AIDS Action Council in Washington, said universal AIDS testing was a waste of money that could be better spent educating people about the disease.

She questioned whether Dr. Goedert's plan was practical, since many people are not faithful to their sexual partners.

"I don't know of many couples who go home and say, 'I had sex with another person, and we have to go back to condoms for six months,'" she said.

However, Dr. Roy Schwartz said: "It's clear that the body of opinion is moving toward broader testing. I think that would resolve a great deal of the anxiety that people have."

In a report made public earlier this month, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control recommended vol-

untary AIDS testing for some groups, but not for every sexually active adult.

Tests were suggested for, among others, drug abusers, people seeking treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and people who had

The United States is to allow use of experimental drugs to treat some diseases. Page 3.

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U.S. Puts Hold on Sale Of F-15s to Saudi Arabia

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, acknowledging political opposition connected to the Iran-contra affair and the attack on the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark in the Gulf, placed a hold Thursday on a proposed sale of F-15 jets to Saudi Arabia.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, announced that informal notification to Congress, which is the first step in a process that gives legislators a chance to veto such sales, would not go forward next week as originally planned.

The announcement came as opposition to the \$300 million sale mounted following the revelation that Saudi pilots refuted a U.S. request to intercept the Iraqi jet that attacked the U.S. frigate on Sunday.

Robert C. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, said Thursday that he would vote to block the sale because of the attack and the Saudi inaction. After hearing details of the Saudi involvement in the attack, Mr. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, had said he "hadn't made a judgment" on the sale.

Mr. Fitzwater maintained that postponement of the notification to Congress "has very little, if anything, to do with the Stark incident." But he acknowledged that "it has a lot to do with political and other factors."

"This is very important to us," Mr. Fitzwater said, "and we want to move this proposal to the Hill at the most propitious time to get its passage."

When asked whether the decision was motivated by concern that the sale could become a target for criticism of the administration's policy in the Gulf, Mr. Fitzwater declined to respond.

"After consultations with Congress, we'll send it up at the appropriate time," the White House spokesman said.

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, introduced a resolution to block the proposed sale of 12 additional F-15s to Saudi Arabia. The planes would be made available to the Saudis only to replace planes lost in accidents, to keep the Saudi fleet at 60 jets.

Once the administration sends formal notification of the proposed sale to Capitol Hill, Congress would have 30 days to block the deal with majority votes in the House of Representatives and Senate.

Mr. Byrd said the sale "would have a tough ride right now" in the Senate.

Limbs of Earliest Human Unearthed in Tanzania

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Anthropologists working in East Africa have discovered the first known fossil limb bones of the species long regarded as the earliest true human, *Homo habilis*, and have been startled to find that its body was far more apelike than had been assumed.

The discovery, made last summer in Tanzania's Olduvai Gorge and announced Wednesday, could lead to a new view of the pace and pattern of human evolution.

The bones reveal that even though the species had attained a significant increase in brain size beyond its more apelike ancestors and was the first maker of stone tools, its females stood only three to three and a half feet tall (91 centimeters to 1.07 meters), no larger than its apelike ancestors.

Although males are presumed to have been taller, none of their skeletons is known to have been found. More importantly, the new skeleton's arms were long, reaching almost to the knees in ape fashion and were more built like those of apes.

Scientists say the surprisingly small size and apelike limbs suggest that the evolutionary transition from *Homo habilis* to *Homo erectus*, a species whose bodies were of modern size and proportions, may have been dramatically abrupt.

The nearly complete skeleton of a 12-year-old *Homo erectus* boy, found in 1984, was already 5 feet 6 inches tall, leading anthropologists to believe the youngster would have been a six-footer in adulthood.

The new skeleton's discoverers say the fossils help to identify the period in which

human ancestors, which had long been bipedal but still climbed in trees with some regularity, abandoned the trees completely and made a total commitment to full-time life on the ground.

That period may have been the 200,000-year span between 1.8 million years ago, when the latest apelike *Homo habilis* lived, and 1.6 million years ago, when the earliest

it happened," said Donald C. Johanson, director of the private Institute of Human Origins in Berkeley, California. Mr. Johanson made the discovery with Tim White, professor of anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. Johanson and Mr. White led a 10-member team that also included researchers from the National Museums of Tanzania. A

Lucy is the nickname of a female of an early form of Australopithecus that Mr. Johanson discovered in Ethiopia. The most complete known skeleton of its species, this prehuman species arose about four million years ago and gave rise to *Homo habilis* around two million years ago.

The females of Australopithecus were much smaller than the males. Most anthropologists had assumed, however, that *Homo habilis* had evolved significantly toward the modern human model of a very small difference. More importantly, most had assumed that *Homo habilis* had a body more like that of modern people than that of its more apelike ancestors.

The limb bones of the new skeleton, however, reveal that its arms were 95 percent as long as its legs, much closer to the ape pattern of 100 percent than to the modern human pattern of 70 percent.

Moreover, the bones are more heavily built, the cross section showing thicker walls and a narrower space than in modern human bones. This indicates the creatures were more heavily muscled in proportion to their size.

"What we're probably looking at here," Mr. White said, "is a major transition in human evolution involving behavior and anatomy. Something major and dramatic happened here."

Previous discoveries of foot and hand bones of *Homo habilis* have shown that its fingers and toes were somewhat curved, in the ape fashion, while those of modern humans are straight. These are seen as adaptations to climbing in trees. *Homo erectus* hands and feet fit the modern pattern.

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— Tim White, anthropology professor

known *Homo erectus* lived. In evolutionary terms, the interval is brief and the change in bodily anatomy that happened then would be considered abrupt.

The skeleton offers the most dramatic evidence yet that human evolution has, at least on occasion, undergone the kind of sudden jump envisioned in the relatively new evolutionary theory of punctuated equilibrium. This theory argues that new species arise not through long periods of gradual change but in sudden bursts of change that punctuate far longer periods of unchanging equilibrium.

"If this was a male, you'd have to imagine the female being about two feet tall and that doesn't make much sense," Mr. Johanson said. "What we think is that the bodies of these creatures were pretty much like those of Lucy."

report on the new skeleton is being published in Thursday's issue of *Nature*.

The skeleton includes an upper jaw, many teeth, fragments of the skull and face, the bones of a relatively complete arm, a partial thighbone and a fragment of shinbone. It is considered to be the skeleton of an adult female because of its small size. Males and females of that time are known to have differed significantly in size, much as is the case with modern apes.

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PROTEST OF PERES STANCE — Outside his residence in Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres meets rightist Israeli demonstrators protesting his support of an international Middle East peace conference. They wore costumes representing the nations who would take part in an eventual meeting, including Palestinians.

Lebanon Annuls Accord on PLO Presence

By Nora Boustan
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Lebanon's parliament annulled an agreement on Thursday that regulated the presence of armed Palestinians, and withdrew special rights that empowered the government to conclude such accords.

The so-called Cairo agreement, which was signed on Nov. 3, 1989, by Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Lebanese Army's commander in chief at the time, limited movement by the guerrillas to certain areas and also ensured supply and reinforcement lines through the Arkub region in southeastern Lebanon.

Clashes between Palestinian guerrillas and the Syrian-backed Shiite Amal movement from May 1985 until last April, as well as hostility between Syria and Mr. Arafat, helped set the stage for the end of the accord.

Forty-six deputies who were present Thursday in Lebanon's unicameral legislature unanimously declared the accord null and void. There are 99 members in the legislature.

Hussein al Husseini, a Shiite Moslem and speaker of the house, said after the vote that the Cairo agreement had never been properly carried out in letter or spirit.

NATO: U.S. Determined on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)
belongs to Washington, not to the NATO allies.

"These are U.S.-Soviet negotiations," he said, referring to the Geneva arms talks. "The decision is one for President Reagan."

The official, briefing reporters a week before NATO defense ministers are to meet in Brussels, denied a suggestion that Washington's

bridged guerrilla activity in Lebanon for their problems.

Since then, the Shiite Moslem community, the group hardest hit by Israeli military action in southern Lebanon, has turned against the Palestinian resistance movement.

"N'more Fatahli," he said.

Because of the heavy presence of Palestinian guerrillas, the Arkub region became known as Fatahland in the early 1970s.

At that time, loose interpretation of the accord and growing Palestinian strength coincided with Christian-Moslem friction and helped provoke the Lebanese civil war in 1975. The Christians opposed the Cairo agreement and blamed uni-

versity, he said, had "cost Lebanon and is still costing it due to the disproportionate expansion of armed and illegal Palestinian presence on Lebanese soil."

Abdellatif al Zein of Nabatiye, a Shiite deputy from southern Lebanon, welcomed the parliamentary vote: "N'more Fatahli," he said.

The abrogation of the accord came less than one month after the Palestine National Council, which many Palestinians, consider their parliament in exile, upheld the agreement in resolutions at a meeting in Algiers last month.

The parliament also formally abrogated the May 17, 1983, peace treaty with Israel. The agreement had been previously proclaimed void by President Amin Gemayel.

AIDS: Tests Urged in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

standing in NATO could be undermined by approving the accord without full allied backing.

He said most NATO countries appeared to favor the pact and that would be "looking to the U.S. to take a leadership role." He also said Washington could not be faulted for not having allowed enough time for a consensus to emerge, or for not trying hard enough to form a common alliance without precautions.

Reagan May Back Tests

A White House statement that Mr. Reagan might favor limited mandatory AIDS testing comes as the administration struggles to develop a strategy on AIDS. United Press International reported.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said "there is a very real bias in favor of testing for AIDS" in cases where people already are tested for communicable diseases.

"I think the president is concerned for the health of the population," he said, "and testing for these — for issues like marriage, licenses and immigration and so forth — is one that he would probably look favorably upon."

An official at the Department of Health and Human Services said "the stage is set" for approval of some kind of testing program. Other officials doubted that a final decision would come before May 31, when Mr. Reagan is to address a fund-raising dinner for AIDC on Wednesday.

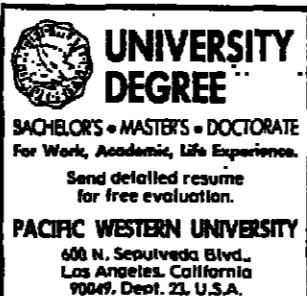
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2 Palestinians Get Life in Vienna Attack

Reuters

VIENNA — Two Palestinian guerrillas were sentenced to life imprisonment Thursday after being convicted of two murders and 12 attempted murders each during an attack at the Vienna airport 17 months ago.

The guilty verdicts verdicts were returned by a jury against Tawfiq Ben Chaovali, 27, and Mongi Ben Saadaoui, 28, members of the radical Abu Nidal group.

The two went on trial on Monday on charges arising from an attack on Dec. 27, 1985, at a check-in counter for the Israeli airline, El Al.

They had pleaded not guilty.

Four people, including one gunman, were killed and 40 were injured in the attack. The raid coincided with another on a Rome airport in which 15 persons died.

The two accused in Vienna said during the trial that they and a third gunman planned to force their way on board a flight to Israel and blow it up over Tel Aviv.

They were prevented from approaching the El Al counter by Austrian and Israeli security guards, who opened fire. One gunman was killed and the other two captured.

Sentenced in Rocket Attack

A Palestinian was sentenced to 15 years in prison Thursday on charges of firing a rocket at the Jordanian Embassy in Rome, The Associated Press reported from Rome.

Hussein Shadet Mohammed, 23, was convicted in the April 3, 1985, attack. An anti-tank rocket damaged a private apartment on the fourth floor of the embassy building. No one was injured.

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Mr. Millar said that the political

fragility of a number of South Pacific states, including Papua New Guinea and Tonga, could be affected because their stability had been based on the acceptance of the legitimacy of democratic processes" that had been thrown in doubt by what had happened in Fiji.

The leaders of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu met in Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, to forge a common policy before the annual conference of heads of government of the South Pacific Forum to be held in Western Samoa next week.

In a warning to Australia and New Zealand, both of which have warships in or close to Fiji, the three countries said the situation in Fiji "requires sensitivity and understanding, not reckless threats of military adventurism."

WORLD BRIEFS

Sri Lanka Troops Fight Rebels, 30 Die

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — More than 30 people have been killed in clashes between Sri Lankan troops and Tamil separatist guerrillas in 24 hours, the government said Thursday amid unconfirmed reports of a major military offensive.

A government statement said 23 rebels, six soldiers and two civilians were killed and several injured. The spokesman, however, denied reports from Tamil political sources that the armed forces had begun an offensive, against guerrillas in their northern stronghold in Jaffna.

Diplomatic sources said Wednesday that about 2,000 troops had been massed in the Jaffna peninsula in the past few days for an assault. About 800 people, mostly minority Tamils, live in the peninsula. The region has been isolated since fighting erupted Saturday at Elephant Pass, which connects it with the rest of the island.

Police Fire on North Indian Rioters

MEERUT, India (AFP) — Rioting between Hindus and Moslems in this northern Indian town continued for the fourth day Thursday and the army fired on rioters for the first time, senior military sources said.

Meerut authorities ordered an indefinite curfew on a wider area after the rioting spread, while army soldiers and paramilitary troops patrolled to try to enforce order. The official toll was 26 dead, but official sources admitted the real figure was far higher.

Meanwhile, the toll in Hindu-Muslim rioting in the western city of Broach rose to six, the Press Trust of India said. Two persons have also died in clashes in New Delhi, where an indefinite curfew was clamped on Moslem quarters late Tuesday but was relaxed for two hours Thursday.

Effort to Remove Aquino Reported

MANILA (AP) — The armed forces chief, General Fidel V. Ramos, said Thursday that opponents of President Corazon C. Aquino were trying to recruit former and current soldiers in another bid to depose her.

General Ramos said that any soldier planning to join such a plot "shall be dealt with administratively or even severely."

In Private, a Dark U.S. View of Contras

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While U.S. officials were publicly boasting the virtues of the Nicaraguan rebel leaders, government officials and other participants in the contra's private aid network viewed some of their leaders as wasteful, incompetent and possibly corrupt, according to congressional testimony and documents.

Even as President Ronald Reagan was calling the U.S.-backed rebels "moral equivalents of the founding fathers," Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed National Security Council staff member, was getting a stream of reports from Robert W. Owen and other aides who had wholly different assessments.

Indeed, government officials said Wednesday that Mr. Owen's letters to Colonel North in 1985 and 1986 provided a much more realistic picture of the contra's progress and internal political backbiting than the Central Intelligence Agency's reports covering the same period.

Other documents suggest that the administration misled Congress in 1985 and 1986 with assertions that the contra's lacked military supplies.

In Mr. Owen's assessment, confirmed by government officials directly involved in the contra-aid program, the contra movement had only one leader: Adolfo Calero, the former Coca-Cola bottler turned revolutionary who appeared on Wednesday before the congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Calero told the committee members that in 1985 he gave Colonel North \$90,000 in blank travel



LOWELL/THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Adolfo Calero testifying before the committee.

Second Cooperates With Prosecutor, Hoping to Avert Criminal Charges

By Philip Shonan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Richard V. Secord, a retired air force major general and a key figure in the Iran-contra affair, is cooperating with the special prosecutor in hopes of averting criminal charges according to a federal investigator and others with knowledge of the probe.

They said General Secord had not been granted immunity and that he could still face prosecution for his extensive involvement in the private network that sold U.S. weapons to Iran and supplied the contra, the U.S.-backed rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

General Secord's lawyer, Thomas C. Green, said the staff of the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, had interviewed the general several times. Mr. Green said he believed the interviews began before General Secord testified earlier this month before the two congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

Federal law-enforcement officials say Mr. Walsh is considering filing criminal charges against General Secord based on a purported conspiracy to violate congressional restrictions on aid to the contra and on foreign arms sales.

By agreeing to be questioned by prosecutors, a federal investigator said, General Secord apparently believes he has nothing to lose. The investigator said the general seems to feel that he can convince prosecutors that he did nothing wrong and should not be indicted.

General Secord has denied any wrongdoing, saying his activities were approved by senior officials of the Reagan administration.

Federal law-enforcement officials are not sure of General Secord's motives. In recent days, Swiss officials reported that General Secord was trying to block the release of Swiss bank records tied to the Iran arms scheme. A Reagan administration official suggested Wednesday that General Secord might try to use the documents as a negotiating tool with Mr. Walsh.

Inquiry on Bush Reported

A magazine has reported that Mr. Walsh's staff is looking into Vice President George Bush's role in aiding the contra. A spokesman for Mr. Bush said on Thursday that a representative of the special prosecutor has told Mr. Bush that he was not the target of a criminal investigation. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The spokesman, Larry Thomas,

responded to questions about a story in the May 25 issue of the *Washington Law Journal*. The story said the independent counsel's staff had begun to "focus more directly" on Mr. Bush's "personal involvement" in aid to the rebels and in fund-raising for such aid.

Mr. Thomas said, however, that the office of the independent counsel "advised us last week that the vice president is not the target of a criminal investigation."

The White House spokesman, Marvin Fitzwater, said that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Bush.

In other developments Thursday:

• Mr. Walsh issued a subpoena to David Kimche, the former director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, according to Asher Naim, information director at the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Mr. Naim said that Mr. Walsh was "going off" on his own and violating agreements reached between Israel and the United States" by issuing the subpoena to Mr. Kimche, who was

(NYT)

involved in U.S. arms shipments to Iran. (AP)

• A federal appeals court in Washington will take up a constitutional challenge to the special prosecutor's authority brought by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, sources said. The motions were filed secretly by Colonel North on May 8 after two hearings before U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson. (UPI)

• The speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, said "it is increasingly evident" that the two-year congressional ban on U.S. military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels had been "systematically violated by members of the executive branch." (AP)

• The joint congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra affair will take a break in early June while President Ronald Reagan attends the economic summit conference in Venice. The recess will avoid creating possible embarrassment for Mr. Reagan while he is out of the country from June 3 to 12, (NYT)

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Too Many Bad Surprises

The U.S. Navy is to investigate why the USS Stark had not turned on the electronic system that might have allowed it to detect and defend against the missile or missiles that struck the ship Sunday in the Gulf. Thirty-seven men died in this tragic incident and naturally there is dismay and great curiosity over how this modern, well-armed ship with an experienced skipper and a trained crew did not realize it was under fire until a lookout sighted a missile that was only seconds away.

The inquiry presumably will supply a definitive answer. The commander of the U.S. force in the Gulf suggests, however, that the ship simply did not expect to be fired at by a "friendly" plane from Iraq. Literally hundreds of similar Iraqi air missions have been recorded in the Gulf, and none had been directed against U.S. flag vessels — merchant or navy. The attack, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said, represented a "single, horrible error on the part of the Iraqi pilot." Official Iraqi accounts are consistent with this version.

Obviously it makes no sense to require

that navy ships be constantly on guard against the possibility of attack by friendly ships or planes. The highest standards of vigilance and responsibility are necessary anywhere near a combat zone, but a rule of reason must be applied. The sort and number of contingencies that must be anticipated are large but finite.

Still, it is hard not to be struck by the repetition of surprise disasters in military operations. From the Iran rescue mission to the Beirut marine barracks, immensely challenging things seem to keep happening. The purpose of inquiry in these incidents always is, and always must be, that lessons can be learned that will prevent a repetition.

But a measure of humility is in order. Any place where modern weapons are deployed, and the combat environment in general, is a place where uncertainty flourishes and where the potential for sudden devastation cannot be banished. Plans, military or political, that do not build in adequate respect for this chance factor are bound to be flawed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Destroyers of a People

In December 1948, the United Nations unanimously adopted a convention to prevent and punish genocide, defined as attempting to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. The fanatic Communists known as the Khmer Rouge seemed to have committed such a crime, killing a million people in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. So why not invoke the never-invoked convention and ask the World Court to determine the truth about the alleged act of genocide? Why not indeed.

Several hundred Cambodian survivors in exile are appealing for a World Court hearing. This can be requested by all states that are party to the convention. They now include the United States (though unforgivably, Congress still has failed to pass needed implementing legislation, 15 months after Senate ratification).

Other death-camp survivors, like the Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel, support the idea. A hearing at The Hague could focus the world's attention on extensive evidence of a crazed regime's attempt to carve up a whole people on a butcher block.

The Khmer Rouge term for liquidation was "scatter them to the last one"; cities were emptied as suspected class enemies were worked to death in "purification" camps. Of 60,000 Buddhist monks — de-

nounced by the Khmer Rouge as "leeches and bloodsuckers" — only a few thousand survive. Notable among many ethnic minorities singled out for eradication were the Chams, a distinctive Islamic river people. Whole villages were massacred or forced to assimilate so that the regime could boast that "Khmerization" was complete.

All of this was largely passed over when Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979, deposed the infamous Pol Pot and installed its own puppets. The Khmer Rouge withdrew into back-country, then became the most powerful partner in a resistance coalition that a UN majority — joined by the United States — regards as the rightful government of Cambodia. The painful result is that Khmer Rouge mass murderers, Pol Pot included, are still said to be in leadership posts, their crimes half-forgotten, even by a Reagan administration that assails the UN for ignoring Communist mass murder in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

The United States can help make a reality of the Genocide Convention by asking the World Court to determine whether a Cambodian regime violated this landmark convention, one that Cambodia itself approved in 1950. Doing so would begin to honor the memory of Pol Pot's victims.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Banking on Adversity

Any bank that reports a \$2.5 billion loss in a single quarter must be in serious trouble, right? Wrong. Citicorp's dramatic decision to set aside enough cash to cover a fifth of its loans to poor countries simply acknowledges facts that have been known for years. The institution remains a major player in global banking, one that deserves credit for injecting a constructive note of reality to negotiations over Third World debt.

Like most big banks, Citicorp lent billions to countries with ailing economies in the 1970s on the assumption that governments would never permit their loans to default. But the assumption was mistaken. Now, unlike most American banks with big loans outstanding to poor countries, Citicorp has joined European and Japanese lenders in concluding that stockholders prefer to know the worst.

The gamble appears to have paid off. Market analysts view the one-time hit as a shrewd psychological coup that will distract attention from past errors and reinforce Citicorp's image as a flexible and imaginative competitor. Other benefits are quite tangible: The write-off frees the bank to pursue an aggressive policy of selling dubious debts for less than 100 cents on the dollar. And it pre-empts debtors tempted to use the threat of formal default to demand more favorable settlements.

The market's positive response makes it

more likely that other U.S. banks will follow Citicorp's lead toward honest disclosure of shaky loans. If most take the plunge, the secondary market for their debts will surely boom. Someday soon, private investors and pension funds may be able to add discounted portions of Brazilian and Argentine debt to their portfolios of corporate stocks, Treasury securities and mortgage-backed bonds. That would not reduce the dollar cost of defaults. But it would reduce the adverse impact of any such losses on the financial system by spreading the risk to a much larger pool of savers.

There is a more important possible effect. The banks' implicit acknowledgment that impoverished nations will never repay their loans in full could open the way to realistic settlements. Private banks cannot be expected to provide the infusion of foreign capital so desperately needed by countries like Mexico and the Philippines. That is a job for multilateral lenders, like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, backed by the credit of the major economic powers.

Nevertheless, formal agreements to write off substantial chunks of the loans, or to accept less-than-market interest rates, would at least stanch the flows of capital from poor lands to rich. Citicorp's show of strength in adversity was intended to serve its stockholders. It also serves the public.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Citicorp's Debt Write-Down

In the long term, developing countries are bound to exploit the principle of writing down debts which Citicorp has finally conceded. Citicorp is not as heavily exposed to doubtful Third World debtors as other U.S. banks. It would have been more prudent to involve them in the exercise as well.

— The Guardian (London).

Reagan's 'Moral' Legacy

President Reagan says he wants his legacy to be one of "higher morality." It will take more than wishing to make it so. At least 114 of his senior officials have now been accused of ethical or legal offenses ranging from embezzlement to perjury. No fewer than 56 have resigned or were fired under criticism. His attorney general is undergoing simultaneous investigations by special prosecutors. One of his former national security advisers has pleaded the Fifth Amendment in the Iran-contra affair. Mr. Reagan himself is a target of the con-

gressional investigation into that matter. Altruism, public service and incorruptibility do not appear to have been the foremost criteria for appointment in the Reagan administration. The administration's worst example has been its willingness to evade or ignore laws it doesn't like. For a president and his administration, higher morality is always telling the truth to Congress and the American people. It is an absolute, unflinching respect for law.

— The St. Petersburg (Florida) Times.

The Iran-contra affair is an American story like so many others. We are not taking it seriously. The whole of Europe and the Soviet Union tried to turn its head and ignore it. For God's sake, stop being children and behave like grownups. We do not want to hear any more about this sort of nonsense than that more or less the approach [in Italy]. The Americans are trying to get out of it with the least trauma. We are all trying to make it look as if it is not serious.

— From a World Press Review interview with Arrigo Levi, a writer for, and former editor of, *La Stampa* of Turin.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 4637-9300. Telex: 61339; Circulation, 61232; Editorial, 612718; Production, 63068.

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S.A. au capital de 1.300.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 75202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

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OPINION



An Exercise In Walking Back the Cat

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When intelligence professionals want to figure out what went wrong, they convene what they call "the murder board." This group of second-guessers re-examines estimates in the light of subsequent events. Its review — which can reveal anything from mislabeled motivation to motives — is called "walking back the cat."

Let us apply that technique to the operation that brought ruin to the second Reagan term. Perhaps it will cast light on the central question: What caused a president who came to office with a wave of American revolution at weakness shown to hostage-takers to trade arms for hostages?

We have been told it all began in May 1985 with a visit to Israel by Michael Ledeen, a staff consultant to Robert McFarlane at the National Security Council, to discuss intelligence-sharing on Iran; at that meeting, Prime Minister Shimon Peres sought approval for a shipment of arms to Iran. Mr. McFarlane, supposedly for purely strategic motives, then "tasked" the CIA to develop the plan that became the basis for the "opening to Iran."

I don't buy that. My theory is that a human element, involving a more powerful player, was behind the affair.

On March 16, 1984, the CIA station chief in Beirut, William Buckley, was kidnapped by Iranian terrorists. We know that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North of the NSC promptly went to the Texas millionaire H. Ross Perot to provide \$2 million in ransom. At the same time, Colonel North reportedly prepared a National Security Decision Directive, signed by President Reagan in early April, setting up a commando rescue mission headed by Richard Secord. (Mr. Reagan has forgotten the first plan and remembers the second.)

We have never stopped to ask: Why Colonel North? He had no official connection to the captured CIA man. It is far more likely that in both the private approach effort and the proposed official rescue mission, Colonel North was acting at the behest of his mentor, William Casey, the director of central intelligence. Mr. Casey was by this time using Colonel North as his operational man at the NSC.

The ransom offer was rejected and the rescue mission deemed impossible. In the year that followed, Mr. Casey received reports of the torture of his agent, which led to the likelihood of the compromise of many other agents in the Middle East and in Iran. We do not know of other efforts made by the director to get his Beirut station chief out of the torturers' hands, but that such efforts took place can be assumed.

I assume this because Bill Casey was that sort of spymaster. During World War II, he sent his OSS agents behind Nazi lines and suffered personally when they were caught. He once told me of a woman agent captured by the Gestapo; her torturers sent back pictures to American intelligence, which caused the young Casey great anguish. Her death under torture was an episode that he never forgot or forgave.

By April 1985, Mr. Buckley was near death, and the diplomatic activity was undertaken by the NSC. On Sept. 11, the Iranians, through the Israelis, asked Mr. McFarlane to take one hostage for release; it should not be surprising that the name chosen was Mr. Buckley. But on June 3, according to a fellow hostage, Mr. Buckley had died; we did not learn of this until mid-October when Islamic Jihad released a photograph of the shrouded corpse.

By then, Mr. Casey was deeply into his Iran opening, which he ran through the NSC in conjunction with his contra support. Grand strategy grew from the save-Buckley seed; only Bill Casey could have enlisted George Bush and Don Regan and persuaded the president over the combined opposition of George Shultz and Caspar Weinberger.

In walking back the cat to seek the genesis, do we exaggerate the human element? Consider the outburst toward the end of Mr. McFarlane's testimony last week, when he was pressed on why the Congress had not been notified of Iran dealings.

That conflicted man, after days of tightly containing his emotions, cracked and cried on that very point: "Terrorists know that whenever they commit terrorism against Israel, something, somehow, somewhere is going to happen. . . . You can be goddamn sure if any Israeli is caught, he's going to have his government going after the people who did it!"

That confirms my suspicion that Mr. Casey's passion to free his station chief started the Reagan administration down the road of appeasement.

The New York Times

Don't Show the Flag if You Haven't Studied the Map

By William Pfaff

stan in 1979, people in the Carter administration looked at a map and observed that Afghanistan lay in the general direction of the Gulf, where there is a great deal of oil. They concluded that America should prepare to fight to defend the Gulf.

A rapid action force was created in Florida, since no one in the Gulf was prepared to grant the United States the use of bases. Naval strength in the region was increased. The island of Diego Garcia, far to the south in the Indian Ocean, had been leased from Britain in 1967 and now was developed as a naval and air base.

The same day the USS Stark was attacked, a tanker flying the Soviet flag was holed by mines. The Kremlin also had assumed that superpower flags confer immunity. It had anticipated that America would respond but not dismantle the existing Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with its 400,000-man Afghan military and administrative structure, now controlled by about 25,000 hard-core Communist activists.

Michael Armacost, the U.S. undersecretary of

state for political affairs, said recently that the United States would not accept a government "built around and led by the Communist Party."

He called on the Soviet Union to let the exile groups decide "who should lead an interim government and how best it can be created."

Seven years of bitter conflict have made a compromise on this issue difficult but far from impossible. Clearly, the leadership of a workable coalition can rest with the Afghan Communists, most of whom are here for their collaboration with the United States.

Soviets. But it is equally unrealistic for Washington to cling to the exile groups, which have been increasingly discredited by factionalism as well as by growing charges of black-marketing in weapons, heroin smuggling and other forms of corruption.

Moscow and Washington should downgrade the role of their clients, entrusting the task of reshaping the Kabul regime to the former King, Mohammad Zahir Shah, the only Afghan figure who can command the necessary popular support, especially among the powerful Pushtun tribes.

The name of the government left behind after withdrawal is rapidly emerging as the critical issue to be settled. Progress on this issue would enable both sides to be more flexible on a timetable.

Moscow wants a coalition government with a significant but unspecified degree of Communist participation. The new government would resemble but not dismantle the existing Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, with its 400,000-man Afghan military and administrative structure, now controlled by about 25,000 hard-core Communist activists.

It is known that the door should be kept open for a compromise regime in Kabul.

It is known that a transitional government that would have Communist participation but that would be dominated by non-Communists, including tribally based exile leaders and resistance com-

manders. The interim regime would convene a traditional Afghan tribal assembly and eventually hold elections.

Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, indicated this week that the former monarch would be an acceptable "partner" in a coalition. But it is not clear whether Moscow can get the Afghan Communists to accept the role of junior partner.

Zahir Shah and moderate tribal leaders are prepared to negotiate with the Afghan Communists Party to find out whether a compromise is possible.

The fundamentalist exiles ought to oppose such a dialogue. Thus, if America wants to promote a settlement, it should encourage a dialogue with Kabul, abandoning its futile effort to hold together the irreconcilable opposition alliance partners.

For Moscow and Washington alike, a political compromise in Kabul would entail grave uncertainties and risks. But these risks could be minimized if the superpowers faced an issue not covered in the United Nations agreement: the future of foreign military bases in Afghanistan.

Administration officials fear that Communist control in Kabul could enable the Soviets to maintain and expand their Afghan military bases. Similarly, Moscow is concerned that a fundamentalist regime might grant military facilities to Washington.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly said it does not want Afghan bases. Why not test Moscow? If a verifiable understanding could be reached barring Soviet and U.S. bases and intelligence facilities in Afghanistan, the coloration of the regime in Kabul would become a matter of less importance.

Another key to a compromise would be the withdrawal of most of the Soviet forces in the early stages of the disengagement process. Such a formula, already broached by Moscow, would make it

OPINION

Time to Forget 'Fairness'
And Let Airwaves Be Free

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — A long time ago, some government officials and congressmen had an inspiration. Their goal was to make sure that a burgeoning way of carrying news to the American people, called radio, did not get away from government control, as had that older way, called newspapers.

They hit upon a form of regulation that would ensure control. Their inspiration was to call this technique the Fairness Doctrine. Who can argue with fairness?

That inspiration has been used for 60 years to sanctify government interven-

tion in an area where the First Amendment clearly indicates that government has no business at all: the press.

The most pervasive method of spreading news — radio and television broadcasting — so far has been excluded from the First Amendment's protection against government interference. The issue is now before the Congress.

The theory has been that the "scarcity" of broadcast airwaves demands licensing, and that licensing permits regulation. For years, broadcasters went along without worrying excessively about First Amendment matters — but no longer.

The government has decided to see that TV and radio airwaves within the meaning of the First Amendment. It is like the farmer who saw a giraffe for the first time, shook his head, and said, "There ain't no such animal."

The Fairness Doctrine says that broadcasters must cover matters of public importance and that the coverage must fairly reflect different viewpoints.

The doctrine has been used to intimidate a broadcasting industry terrified of challenges to its license. The very agency that is supposed to enforce it, the Federal Communications Commission, believes that it is unconstitutional.

The FCC has said that it often in-

Forming a Picture

IT wasn't until I was a high school sophomore in 1955 that I lived in an area where the television signals were strong enough to form a decent picture. Until then *Life* magazine and the Sunday edition of the Minneapolis Tribune had been my windows on the world.

Now there is a television set in almost every U.S. household. It is the common link for citizens of this global village, affected as they are by political division in Washington, economic decisions in Tokyo, military decisions in Moscow.

How they adapt to these developments depends very much on what they know of them. For the foreseeable future, their quickest access is network news.

— Tom Brokaw, the NBC news anchor, writing in *The Washington Post*.

hibits rather than encourages debate. The less controversy, particularly local controversy, the fewer troublesome demands from congressmen and regulators.

The FCC also says that the scarcity argument is invalid. There are about 10,000 radio stations and 1,800 television stations, not counting cable. And 74 percent of households with cable can get more than 10 signals. Compare that with newspapers, 1,650 dailies, most of them in towns with only one paper.

Late last month the Senate passed a bill to revise the Fairness Doctrine, which could be called the Press Regulation Doctrine, into law because of the FCC's own distaste for it. The House will vote soon.

Some liberals drop their enthusiasm for the First Amendment when it comes to radio and TV, apparently, because they believe that regulations help more voices get on the air. That could be said about the print media too, but nobody is making that argument, yet.

Both Democratic and Republican administrations have used the doctrine for political purposes. And that shows why the debate directly affects every American with a television set or a radio.

The Kennedy administration used "fairness" to intimidate stations that broadcast statements against a nuclear test-ban treaty. It flooded them with demands for equal air time.

The Johnson administration monitored stations and tried to get them to drop anti-administration programs. And Nixon aides plotted to use "fairness" to prove broadcast bias and make the "enemies" tremble for their licenses.

The Reagan administration is against the bill. So are the Friends of the First Amendment, just created, are holding a flower for President Ronald Reagan if the House of Representatives passes the Senate's bill and he vetoes it.

In any case, the doctrine will probably go again before the Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of it in 1969. Then, the court was impressed by the scarcity argument, which has since been demolished by the FCC. This time, the case involves a fairness challenge by a peace group in Syracuse, New York, to a local TV station.

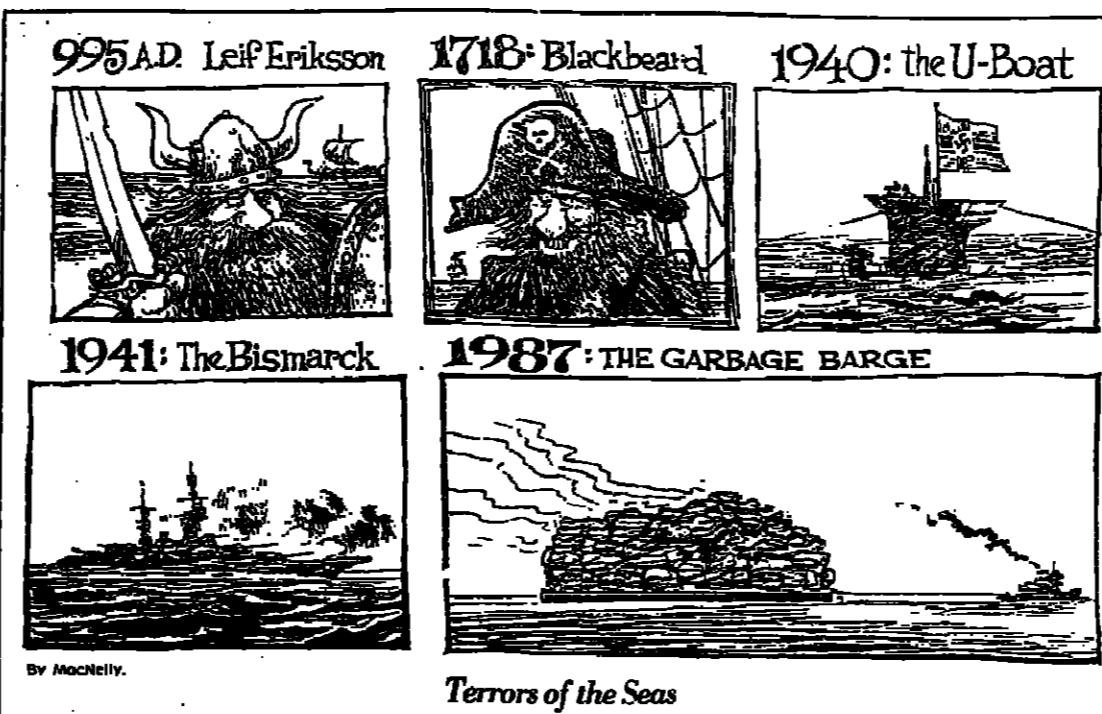
Meanwhile, colleagues in Radio and TV Land, there is something you could do to help fight the Regulation Doctrine. Don't rush to Washington the next time a congressional committee beckons you for questioning.

The heads of the news departments of the three major TV networks submitted recently to unconditional questioning about news gathering. They did not like it but did not want to appear "arrogant."

Courage. Remember, television friends: "Arrogance" in defense of constitutional rights can be deadly.

"Fairness" in destruction of constitutional rights can be arrogant.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Waldheim, American Justice, Power and the Nazi Past

In response to the report "U.S. Bars Visa for Waldheim" (April 28):

From Stalin, who eliminated millions of kulaks during the collectivization of the countryside, to Yuri Andropov, who once headed the KGB, the United States has never had any qualms about entering into negotiations and agreements with ruthless Soviet rulers.

Obviously, for the Americans, might makes it all right. Perhaps Kurt Waldheim's biggest "crime" is that he is not the leader of a great power.

EGILS ZILE.

Singapore.

The world seems to have forgotten that Hitler was an Austrian and that he was imbued with anti-Semitism during his stay in Vienna. It is well documented that Hitler was received in Austria in 1938 with an enthusiasm that he had not encountered elsewhere, and that the Austrians embraced National Socialism with great fervor, thus breeding many of the strongest Nazi fanatics.

The election as president of Austria of a man accused of involvement in the persecution of Jews should have opened the eyes of the world.

MARTIN KLINGENBERG.

Munich.

Decisions like this ultimately breed anti-American sentiment, which certainly is in no one's interest.

KLAUS-JURGEN GOLDMANN.

Ennepetal, West Germany.

Where is the justice and balance if known criminals from East-bloc countries, Latin America, Asia, and Africa are welcomed to U.S. shores? The all-

ien Palestinians, thousands upon thousands have at some point been arrested and interrogated, and many beaten or tortured. Mr. Waldheim should have realized that the Israeli soldiers who carry out mass detentions are only obeying orders. Some day, with luck, those orders might change.

PETER TODD MITCHELL.

Stiges, Spain.

Do you think that the emperor of Japan, the titular commander in chief of that country's armed forces during World War II, was more or less responsible for war crimes than was Lieutenant Kurt Waldheim in a German Army unit? Do you think that any U.S. attorney general would ever consider placing Japan's head of state on the "watch list"?

HUBERT FEICHTLBAUER.

Vienna.

So Mr. Waldheim has decided to take legal action against the United States in response to the ban. He will come to the courtroom accompanied by an army of lawyers, powerful political supporters and a state-funded commission of historians. If only every leftist student on the U.S. "watch list" had such a grandstand to cheer him. The U.S. right has long used immigration rules to keep its opponents out of the United States. It is about time they took some of their own medicine.

ANTHONY SKRIPKIN.

Vienna.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Communities that seek legal relief from garbage imperialism meet with little success. A federal judge denied Governor Bryan's request for an injunction in the Nevada dumping case. In 1982 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that New Jersey had no right to stop Pennsylvania from dumping their garbage in the Garden State. When New York City banned trucks from carrying radioactive waste through its congested streets, the U.S. Supreme Court overruled the ordinance. The right of localities to protect their citizens, the court found, is outweighed by the right of "commerce" to move freely across state boundaries.

Garbage wars stem from a refusal

Garbage Imperialists Need A Taste of Their Own Trash

By David Morris

WASHINGTON — The garbage wars have begun. The odyssey of the wandering garbage barge from Islip, New York, is but the latest in a series of skirmishes that threaten the very political fabric of America.

We live in an era of garbage imperialism. Washington tries to barge its sludge to Haiti. (Haiti declines to be dumped on, even by the capital of the free world.) San Francisco tries to toss its trash on a

to take responsibility for our own wastes. They will end when we force ourselves to take that responsibility. Laws should be enacted to require that all wastes be disposed of within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of their generation.

This would significantly improve decision making by imposing the costs as well as the benefits of commerce on the same community. Those who reap the rewards would accept the risks. You want nuclear power? Fine. You handle the radioactive wastes. You want to burn your garbage? Fine. You handle the hazardous ash residue. You want to be the site of industrial facilities? Fine. You clean up the heavy metals.

Communities and businesses would be forced to seek lasting solutions instead of expending resources in a search for safe ways to move wastes far away, we would look first for ways to reduce wastes and recycle those we must produce.

The amount of garbage that must be buried could be reduced by up to 80 percent. Changes in manufacturing methods could reduce by up to 99 percent the amount of toxic wastes industry generates. European engineering schools already teach low-waste design approaches. Innovative sewage treatment systems that remove heavy metals are commercially available.

But innovative solutions will never be implemented if we can pursue the easier path: shipping our problems to someone else's backyard. Regrettably, politicians do not seem to be learning the right lesson. For them the proper course is to find a willing receptacle.

Oceanic experts forecast that in the short term a primary use of the oceans will be for waste disposal. Seventy percent of the globe is water. More important, fish do not vote.

The writer is a founder of the Institute for Local Self Reliance, a Washington-based think tank specializing in municipal issues. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Let's Lower the Pile

WHAT can we do to stop the malodorous day that the waste system grinds to a halt, burying us under our mountains of beer bottles, leaky garbage bags, old newspapers and yesterday's pizza? A pretty poor option is to let cities keep scrapping for landfills. Few towns are putting out the welcome mat for new garbage dumps; the NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) syndrome prevails.

One of the best ideas is to enact laws to ban containers that are not biodegradable and cannot be recycled. We did, after all, have a high standard of living before styrofoamed Big Macs and squeezable plastic ketchup bottles.

— Neal Peirce, *The Washington Post*.

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Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49.56 Dr. 18,040
Ireland £.Irl.	150	82	45	£.Irl. 0.29 £.Irl. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756 Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18.41 L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 121 Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05 N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56 Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33 Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05 S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10 S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia: \$	580	320	175	

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South Africa Rightists Demand Creation of 'White Fatherland'

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's Conservative Party, which has taken over the official opposition in Parliament, on Wednesday demanded the creation of a "white fatherland" in a partition of the country.

Introducing a motion of no-confidence in the government of President Pieter W. Botha, a tradition at the opening of a new Parliament, Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative leader, called for a *volksstaat*, or segregated state that would "reject the idea of a national society for the whole of South Africa."

"The Afrikaner people and the broader white community refuse to be treated as a minority in our own fatherland," Mr. Treurnicht said. "We are a separate community that is entitled to full political self-determination."

His speech was widely viewed as establishing the ideological demarcation lines between the Conservatives and the governing National Party in the current session of the tricameral Parliament.

Mr. Treurnicht said the government's plan for power sharing with the nonwhites, who form a large majority of the population, and the changes in the apartheid system would be a "self-liquidating of power — the loss of exclusive political power — and the loss of one's own state and country."

The reform plan, Mr. Treurnicht said, would lead to the nation's 23 million blacks achieving power at the cost of self-determination for the five million whites who now govern South Africa.

A more detailed outline of the Conservative Party's blueprint for the future of South Africa was pre-

sented earlier Wednesday by Connie Mulder, the National Party's former information minister.

Mr. Mulder was forced to resign in 1978 following a scandal in which millions of dollars of government funds were allegedly put into illegal public relations activities in South Africa and abroad.

Mr. Mulder, who was elected as a Conservative in the May 6 election for the white-only House of Assembly, said that if his party came to power in the 1989 elections, it would partition South Africa into 13 small states, with the largest reserved for the white minority and the remainder for the 10 predominant black tribes, the Indians and people of mixed race.

The dominant white state, to be known as the Southland Republic, would include the Transvaal and Orange Free State provinces, both of which have abundant mineral resources, parts of the Cape and Natal provinces and, possibly, the disputed territory of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

Mr. Mulder said that only whites would have voting rights in the Southland Republic, although black migrant workers would be employed in the gold and coal mines without the right to collective bargaining.

Mixed marriages would not be allowed, Mr. Mulder said, but an economic relationship would be established with surrounding black states on the same basis as in the European Community.

In response to questions, Mr. Mulder said that blacks could apply for citizenship in the white republic, but he added, "It would not be granted. We will protect ourselves and our rights. Southland

will be a white republic, and political rights will be in the hands of whites only."

Mr. Mulder, whose party won 22 seats in the May 6 election and replaced the Liberal Progressive Federal Party as the official opposition party, said he expected the country's swing to the right to continue to gain momentum and propel the Conservatives to power in 1989.

One of the National Party's most influential members of Parliament, Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk, dismissed the influence of the Conservatives on government policy as negligible.

Mandela Clinic Burns

A clinic established by Winnie Mandela, the black activist, was gutted by fire, and the police said Thursday that arson was suspected. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress was quoted by The Star newspaper of Johannesburg as saying the fire was set in retaliation for two car bombings from Jolanesburg.



Smoke rises from the listing frigate Stark. The U.S. Navy released this photo in Bahrain.

POWERS: Split Among Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

ceded that, in spite of the Iraqi attack on the guided-missile frigate Stark on Sunday, hostilities were not "imminent or likely."

The president, the sources said, was influenced by Mr. Weinberger's position and by the judgment of lawyers for the White House and the Defense, State and Justice departments, who concluded that a report was not legally necessary. Secretary of State George P. Shultz agreed with the legal opinion of his department, sources said.

"We don't think much of the War Powers Resolution to begin with," said a senior administration official familiar with the legal deliberations. "and we certainly don't want to report to Congress when we don't have to."

Asked about the risk of U.S. involvement in conflict when Kuwaiti tankers move in the Gulf under the U.S. flag, a senior White House official acknowledged that there was "obviously an increased risk." But he said they "do not face any spectacular new danger that we have not assessed earlier."

More than 24 vessels serving Kuwaiti ports have been attacked by Iran since September.

Sources familiar with the debate at the Monday meeting said that both James Baker and Howard Baker as well as Mr. Meese favored notifying Congress, in part to head off criticism at a time when relations between Congress and the White House are strained because of the Iran-contra affair.

But Mr. Weinberger reportedly said that giving such notification could be counterproductive, possibly bringing criticism that might force the administration to back away from its commitment to protect the Kuwaiti ships.

A White House official, emphasizing that Mr. Reagan would not reverse his decision to keep oil supplies flowing through the Gulf, said canceling the agreement with Kuwait would send the wrong message. "The message of a commitment is that you live up to it when it is difficult," the official said.

Mr. Reagan made a similar point in an interview in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He said that free navigation through the Gulf was essential and that "we're going to do what has to be done to keep the Persian Gulf open."

SHIP: Navy Panel Opens Inquiry on Frigate Attack, 2d Missile Is Defused

(Continued from Page 1)

reversed course after being warned away by the ship.

The Pentagon said the destroyer Waddell, which had been sent to the Stark, was approached by one Iraqi F-1 Mirage jet fighter Monday and by two more F-1s Tuesday.

"On both occasions, Waddell identified herself as a U.S. Navy warship and the aircraft left the area," the Pentagon said.

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International Herald Tribune

TRAVEL

- An Emperor's Refuge
- Save Money in Transit
- Auvergnat Eating

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

End-of-Century Spas

■ Spa vacations will be the holidays of the '90s, according to Jeffrey Joseph, who has compiled what he believes to be the most complete catalogue of health and fitness spas in the United States. Published as "The Spa Finder," the 100-page magazine describes 142 spas in the United States in addition to a sampling of the most famous spas in Europe, Asia and elsewhere. "If you're trying to live a healthy life, why not take a healthy vacation?" he says. Joseph, who sells the catalogue for \$4, operates a New York travel agency, Spa-Finders. If you book your trip with his agency, you get the cost of the catalogue refunded. Many people, he believes, have a misconception about spas, which he hopes to correct with the publication, to be updated regularly. "Spas are not just for the rich and famous," he says, noting that the majority range in price from \$800 to \$1,200 a week, which includes lodging, three meals a day and instruction. Some are much cheaper. This compares with about \$3,000 a week for the famous — and luxurious — Golden Door in California. Many offer weekend programs, so you can get at least a taste of the spa life without committing yourself to an entire week. For a copy of the catalogue, send \$4 to Jeffrey Joseph's Spa-Finders, Travel Arrangements Ltd., 784 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003-4856. Tel: (212) 475-1000.

Around the World on \$42 a week

■ A 57-year-old English widow who has been everywhere from China to the United States on \$25 (about \$42) a week was named Traveler of the Year this week. "It takes up most of my widow's pension, but I love traveling. It has changed my life," said Catherine Ashton, after receiving the second annual award from the Duchess of Gloucester in London. Mrs. Ashton said she got fed up with her office job two years ago and set off to see the world. Carrying her belongings in a rucksack, she has been to India, Thailand, China and Japan, the United States, Central and South America, Turkey, Pakistan, India and Greece. She also has ridden the Trans-Siberian Express and spent two nights camping in the Moscow subway system. While abroad, Mrs. Ashton earns extra money teaching or appearing as a film extra. "I manage very well on 25 pounds," she said. "I never stay in hotels because they are too expensive. I stay in private houses, hostels and even jails." The award, a glass rosebowl, is given by the Voluntary Service Overseas, which sends volunteer skilled workers to developing countries, and the National Association for Gifted Children.

The Long Road to Ulan Bator

■ Western-style toilets piled outside a row of traditional Mongol felt tents tell the story: Outer Mongolia has decided to make a play for Western tourists and their hard cash. The felt tents, situated in a pleasant corner of the vast, empty grasslands, are an attractive draw for visitors looking for an ethnic touch to their holiday. Up to now the vast majority of tourists to Mongolia have come from Eastern Europe. Mongolia has been virtually off-limits to visitors from non-Communist countries for decades, except for a handful of people passing through Ulan Bator on the weekly train journey between Moscow and Peking. Officials say Mongolia had 250,000 visitors last year, 90 percent of whom came from Soviet bloc countries. Increasing the numbers won't be easy. Mongolia is one of the world's most isolated countries and can be reached only via China or the Soviet Union. The tourist season lasts a brief five months from May to September, during which the two 400-bed tourist hotels in Ulan Bator are full. Talks are under way with a Yugoslav company to build another 400-bed hotel, which might be finished in a couple of years. Ulan Bator, the capital, has a number of museums, but the country's main attraction are the endless grasslands on which, as one traveler put it, a tree is an event. And there are tourist camps, where visitors can spend a night in a felt-covered tent to get a taste of the life led by the nomadic herders of Central Asia. One class of visitor is being well-looked after: the rich hunter. Prices range up to \$16,000 for the chance to shoot a snow leopard.



Discount Pass For Stockholm

■ Stockholm is offering a discount pass for visitors that gives admission to more than 50 museums and castles; access to buses, subways and suburban railroads; and a sightseeing excursion by boat or bus. The pass, called Key to Stockholm, is available for one to four days (\$11 to \$37). It can be purchased in Stockholm at Sweden House, at the central railroad station or at the tourism booth.

Italy to Offer More Lead-free Gas

■ Motorists' frustrating search for unleaded gasoline in Italy will ease next month, when, according to Italy's Ministry of Industry, about 1,100 stations throughout the country are scheduled to begin selling unleaded gasoline. The first to convert will be 307 stations along toll highways. The 800 other stations, on secondary roads, need approval from regional governments to convert. The conversion comes in response to European Community requests to encourage the use of unleaded gas for ecological reasons. Italy now has only about 90 stations selling unleaded, with most clustered in central and northern Italy. The national motorists association, Italy, Automobile Club d'Italia, is preparing maps of where to buy unleaded gasoline. The maps, which will be ready June 1, will be distributed by the club at the borders and at club offices, which are listed in local telephone directories.

Kosher Meals on TGV

■ The SNCF, the French national railroad company, has announced that kosher meals can be ordered on the TGV, or high-speed, trains. Requests must be made when reserving, or by calling 43-74-25-81 in Paris.

Europe's Culture Capital

■ This week Amsterdam took on the title of Europe's 1987 Cultural Capital, and culture ministers and big city mayors attended a ceremony hosted by Queen Beatrix at the royal palace. The designation, held last year by France and the year before by Athens, is awarded by the European Commission and is intended to promote cultural cooperation among European states.

Prato's Art Patronage

Here, the constant and minute changes of fashion train the mind and eye to the mutations of art. It can be a bonus for the business traveler, or for anyone longing to escape the 15th century confines of Florence.



by Susan Lumsden

PRATO, Italy — Twenty kilometers north of Florence but light years away, this Tuscan city of 160,000 vibrates like a legion of sewing machines inside and outside its medieval walls. Actually, the distant clatter is of looms, the looms that make the recycled wool that created the city's post-war economic boom. This real rags-to-riches story is currently embellished by the international chic of Italian fashion in general. Along with the Lombard cities of Como and Biella, Prato makes the fine cloth that is sought not just by the Italian designers but by their rivals and imitators around the world.

Sometimes called the Manchester of Italy, because of its textile industry, Prato has also been recognized in the last 15 years as a champion of contemporary art. Here, the constant and minute changes of fashion train the mind and eye to the continuous mutations of art. It can be a stimulating bonus for the business traveler to Prato or for anyone longing to escape the 15th century confines of Florence.

Prato's forward look was reconfirmed last autumn after the death of the British sculptor Henry Moore. "The Warrior," the statue Moore gave to Florence after his famous retrospective there in 1972, ended up being repatriated to England. But Prato — a city not given to polemics and where time is unanimously agreed to be money, even for the Socialist-Communist administration in power since 1946 — purchased Moore's sculpture immediately after the Florence exhibition and, the Pratesi say, at a wholesale price. Entitled "Square Form With Cut," it looks like a giant amoeba presiding over the Piazza San Marco. Incidentally or otherwise, it sits on the spot where Prato's medieval walls opened in the great gate toward Florence. (A bronze version of this marble was also acquired by the city of Philadelphia.)

The other major outdoor statues in Prato are the Italian Giò Pomodoro's stone building blocks in the children's park off Via della Romita and the newest one, a split neoclassical bust in marble entitled "Hero of Light" by the Polish artist Igor Mitoraj. It was donated by the sculptor to Prato after his December show held, like most of Prato's large sculptural exhibitions, in the 13th century Castello dell'Imperatore, a craggy foil for marble and the linear refinements of modern sculpture in general. (Open 9 A.M. to 12 and 3 to 6 P.M. weekdays except Mondays, and 9 to 12 Sundays and holidays.)

The castle was built for Emperor Frederick II around 1248 when Prato, like most of the other Tuscan cities, was a separate republic before succumbing to the Florentine

Continued on page 8



The marble-striped facade (above) of the "Duomo," or cathedral of St. Stephen, with its pulpits by Donatello. Inside are frescoes by Filippo Lippi. Prato's newest sculpture (center) is a split neo-classical bust by the Polish sculptor Igor Mitoraj, on show in the 13th century Castello dell'Imperatore (far left).

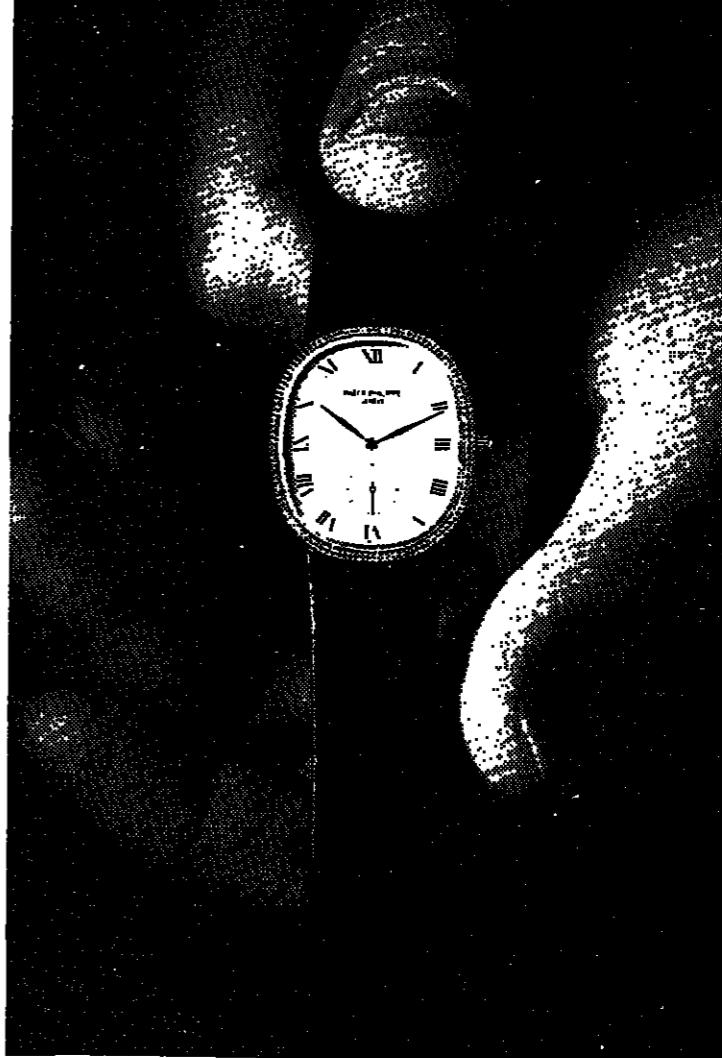
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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

On Cutting Corners in Style: Some Bargain Ideas in Travel

by Roger Collis

WETHER traveling on business or pleasure (or both, the ultimate achievement), there's never any harm in driving a bargain. But value for money doesn't always depend on how much you pay. The art of travel is knowing how to cut corners in style. Ask a dozen seasoned travelers how to do this and you're likely to get a dozen different suggestions. Here are a few plays of my own:

• Consider an Airpass if you plan to travel around the United States, India, Australia, Chile, Brazil or Venezuela. You can save money without losing much flexibility. Rules vary. Normally you must buy it before you leave and stick with the same carrier. Typically, an Airpass is valid for 45 to 60 days. You must decide the routing in advance and there are usually restrictions on backtracking. But most airlines offer open coupons so you can change dates and flights.

In the United States, an Airpass is even better value than a Visit U.S.A. fare and is available in first class or coach. It is sometimes a good idea to combine the two types of ticket if the Airpass carrier does not fly all the sectors you need. A typical Airpass for this summer is \$399 (coach) for which you get four coupons and \$25 for each additional coupon, normally up to a maximum of 12. Continental (an extensive domestic network since its recent acquisitions of Eastern, New York Air and People Express), Northwest and United Airpasses are good deals, depending on which U.S. gateways suit you best.

Airpasses in Australia (helped by a weak Australian dollar) are also a good buy. Both domestic carriers, Ansett and Trans-Australian offer options of up to 3,726 miles (five stopovers) for about 600 Australian dollars (about \$430) and 6,210

miles (eight stopovers) for about 950 dollars.

• Another way to combine economy with reasonable flexibility is an "open jaw" APEX ticket (fly to one gateway, return from another, say in Houston and back from Los Angeles with Continental). It's a great way to make best use of an Airpass. The cost is the total of half the APEX fare to each city. From Europe, open jaw APEX includes the Caribbean.

• Back-to-back excursions are a way to get round the compulsory Saturday night and other booking restrictions of APEX/PEX tickets in Europe. It works best for people commuting between two cities or who can plan a series of trips in advance. You need to buy at least two tickets, one at either end. Let's say you work in Dublin and visit London on weekends. Monday morning you fly to Dublin on the first ticket and back to London Friday on the second ticket. The following Monday you use the return half of the second ticket, on Friday the return half of the first ticket. And so on. You can save up to 50 percent of the normal economy fare.

• If you are traveling at least halfway around the world in either direction, consider a round-the-world ticket, which can save you up to 40 percent on the full economy/business or first class fare. From Europe, a typical routing might take you to the Middle East and on to the Far East. You could then go to North America via the North or South Pacific. There are dozens of prices, route options and airline combinations. Decide more or less where you want to go and then sit down with a good travel agent.

• The best value for money between Europe and the United States is Virgin Atlantic's Upper Class. For less than half the price of first class with the major carriers (\$575, about \$970, one way versus \$1,209) and about the same as

point-to-point business class fares, you get first-class cuisine and service with perhaps the most comfortable seats in the sky plus an economy ticket for the sector you travel throw in free; you can use it later yourself or give it to a friend. Virgin's 747s fly daily between Gatwick and New York (Newark) and five times a week to Miami. Seats are four-abreast and there is a separate bar and lounge for Upper Class passengers. Other frills include lounges at Gatwick and Miami, a free helicopter (Newark to Manhattan, JFK or La Guardia) or a limo within 40 miles of Gatwick, Newark and Miami.

One of the best business class

buys in Europe is the service between Gatwick and Schiphol offered by Transavia, the 20-year old Dutch charter carrier. The round trip fare (£170) is no cheaper than other airlines, but you get virtually long-haul comfort and service. Transavia offers good value to the back of the plane. Choose from a round trip economy fare of £116 (£30 less than most competitors) a £96 PEX fare (no Saturday night restriction) and a £58 round trip Late-Saver (£38 one-way), which must be bought 24 hours before departure but again, no Saturday night stay is required.

• Best value for car rental in Europe is a Belgian-based firm, Continental Car Rental, with offices around Belgium and at Frankfurt, Luxembourg and Heathrow and Gatwick airports in Britain. It caters mainly to tourists who want a car for two weeks and longer. Rent for two weeks and you get one week free, or four weeks for the price of two. Rates include insurance and unlimited mileage. There is a special weekend rate (Friday morning to Monday morning) that undercut most of the big-name firms by about 50 percent.

• The duty free bazaar. This is a bargain or a rip-off depending on where you shop and what you buy. The best values are in shops that are tax free as well as duty free. Best buys are usually items local to a country. For variety, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore are hard to beat. In Europe, Schiphol has the best reputation for variety but the new duty free shop at Gatwick is worth checking out. Prices at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport have been cut on some items to compete more effectively with Schiphol.



Faith Singh (left), with an example of her tableware (above).

SHOPPING

Of Faith, Fashion and Fabrics

by Brigid Keenan

NEW DELHI — In Hindi *anokhi* means unique, and Faith and John Singh are as unusual as the business they run under that name. She is the convent-educated daughter of Irish missionaries. Forty years ago, before India's independence, her father was the Anglican bishop of Nagpur in India and she was born there, but they returned to Britain while she was still a baby. John is the son of a Rajput nobleman who was in the service of the Maharajah of Jaipur.

He wears gold earrings — albeit very small ones — and his sister attended a *purdah* school. "We have nothing in common at all except that we both come from very loving families," said Faith. They met in Jaipur in 1967 when Faith, in semi-hippy style, came out to India with a young English couple who were hoping to start a fashion business.

Faith reveled in India. "I spent hours, days, weeks in the bazaars in Jaipur, sitting with tailors and working with printers, drinking tea and learning Hindi." When her friends went home, she stayed, met Sitendralal (known as John) Singh in the swimming pool at the Rambagh Palace hotel (not a very hippy place to be, but it was hot) and married him. In the beginning, John had a chicken farm selling eggs, but they became disciples of a Hindu spiritual teacher and, since their new creed forbade eating meat, fish or eggs, that had to go. Anokhi came into being in its place. Faith had no formal design training, but Liberty of London took their

first tiny range of hand-printed garments in 1971, and they've never looked back.

Their guru teaches his followers that they must try to be an example of goodness in every possible way, and translated into business this means running Anokhi to suit its employees. It is not just a question of wages, Faith explained: "For instance, we don't feel that people should be separated from their families so we have set up our work so that they can continue to do it at home. We are careful to choose products that our craftsman can do well and with pride, rather than introducing new ideas and neglecting the old skills that have been around for generations. And Anokhi home wares only came about because we needed to provide steady jobs for our families rather than two bursts of employment making summer and winter clothes."

Anokhi products are hand-printed with hand-made blocks and hand-dyed. "Our things have people in them," Faith said, "and maybe they give something of that to you when you wear them."

Because she feels so strongly about the clothes they produce, Faith is upset when people misunderstand them, such as when one of their saleswomen in Britain said she hoped the next collection would be "less ethnic," or when a customer glancing through a rack of brilliantly printed padded jackets asked whether the colors were in fashion. "Of course our clothes must be fashionable, but they must be more than that. I would hope that the majority will be things that you won't want to discard after three months. I like to think that Anokhi clothes

are wholesome too — if that doesn't sound too yucky, but there are some horrible things like violence and aggression in fashion at the moment — as well as strong and positive and exotic and, well, celebratory."

Faith wears baggy Indian trousers and tunics and waistcoats in mixtures of Anokhi prints, but round her shoulders there is a favorite scarf from Kenzo, and her hair is cut as stylishly as if it had been done in Paris or London instead of by the local barber in Jaipur.

Buyers who come to Jaipur and understand what the Singhs are doing become part of their extended family — which includes the work force. Faith's mother (who lives with them in India for six months every year), and the pupils at the school they have built in their garden. (This began because they couldn't find the kind of place they wanted to send their children to, and though now their older boy and girl have left and gone on to school in England, their youngest daughter is still a pupil, along with other local children.)

Anokhi sells in England through its own two shops (one in Covent Garden in London, and one in Bath), and through general outlets such as Sarah Clothes of Canada. Santosh in Brussels displays their clothes with *panache* and glamour. Simrane in Paris does the same thing for their home wares — so successfully that they have recently opened a second shop. Next autumn Anokhi will be available in the United States.

Brigid Keenan is a journalist based in New Delhi.



A 1987 Anokhi design for strapless dress in jungle print and ruched bodice.

Continued from page 7

Prato

theater taking up the stage space of the interior Roman-style courtyard.

In the meantime, visitors to Prato can enjoy avant-garde theater at Il Fabbricone, or the Big Factory, indeed the biggest in Prato, whose economic success is based on its healthy proliferation of small, specialized, family-run factories. A sort of Italian off-Broadway operation run by the stage director Luca Ronconi since 1975, Il Fabbricone last year featured "Mahabharata," Peter Brook's nine-hour spectacle based on Indian legends. "Ma-

habharata" was performed in its entirety on Sundays and in more consumable three-hour segments three nights a week. It was outdone only by "Ignoramus," a 12-hour play in which all the male roles were played by actresses. The play won many prizes, although its audiences were mainly other theater professionals, says Massimo Bellandi, Prato's dynamic young *assessore alla cultura*, a key political post in the community.

Perhaps the greatest experiment of all will be Dani Karavan's "Monument to the Wind,"

perched like some interplanetary Delphic oracle on top of Monte Calvano overlooking Prato. Recently commissioned by several Prato businessmen, the huge sculpture will be seen and heard, for kilometers around particularly when the tramontane, or north wind, blows through its organ pipes and transforms it into a musical instrument.

Prato is also planning a new museum of history designed by Gae Aulenti, the stage designer and renovator of the recently opened Musée d'Orsay in Paris and the Palazzo Grassi in Venice. Like them, the Prato museum involves an internally revamped architectural monument, the 13th century Palazzo Pretorio, which also houses the city's art museum. (Open 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 to 7 P.M. weekdays.) The turreted, bifurcated tower was amalgamated into a bigger building two centuries later and today looks strangely like the recycled rags that are Prato's international stock in trade.

The Museo della Storia, scheduled to open in 1990, will be built by computer data bank with the other historic buildings of Prato. The most interesting and revolutionary for the 14th century was the Palazzo Datini, elaborately frescoed inside and out. It is one of the earliest examples in Italy of worldly rather than religious subjects used in decoration. The spirited hunting scenes in the palazzo's first and second rooms were commissioned by the original owner, Francesco Datini, Prato's greatest Renaissance entrepreneur and art patron. He was inspired by similar decoration in the Palais des Papes during an extended apprenticeship in Avignon. A cloth merchant, Datini was a period genius who also founded charities and invented *la cambiale*, or promissory note, by which business could advance by leaps and bounds and finance the spendors of the Renaissance. A handsome statue of Datini rules over the Piazza del Comune. His palazzo at 41 Via Ser Lupo Mazzai, is open from 9 to 1 P.M. weekdays.

For those who like their Italian art traditional, there are many examples in Prato of Renaissance art that was the controversial avant-garde of its time. Perhaps the most vivid is contained in the Duomo, the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where a licentious monk by the name of Filippo Lippi (1406-69) painted an unusually angelic Salome dancing for King Herod beside a platter containing the head of John the Baptist. The model for Salome was the beautiful blonde nun, Lucrezia Buti, the mother of Filippo's son, Filippino (1457-1504), who was born during the lengthy execution of

the frescoes and learned how to paint on them.

Quite apart from the artist and subject matter, the frescoes were unprecedented for their vivacity and animation. The elder Lippi was one of the first painters of the Renaissance, along with Botticelli, to use live models for inspiration in religious subjects. Wisely, they included Prato's patrons, depicted in dignity and recognizable particularly in the adjacent fresco of the death of St. Stephen. Lippi, characteristically, chose to seat himself at Herod's banquet table and in the black habit of the priest.

Outside on the striped marble facade of the Duomo is that pulpit created by the Florentine sculptor Donatello and the architect Michelozzo from 1428 to 1438. It was used by Pope John Paul II to preach to the Pratesi during his visit here last year. The unusual placing of a pulpit outside the church was an early indication of Prato's fundamentalist, democratic spirit, apparent today in its accent, a jazzier, even more syncopated version of the Florentine working class one.

In the Chapel frescoes by Agnolo Gaddi there is Prato's highly symbolic holy relic, the cloth girdle of the Virgin Mary given by her, according to legend, to the doubting apostle Thomas after he refused to believe in the Assumption. The girdle's presentation to the faithful three times a year was the reason for building the pulpit out onto the piazza.

A fine collection of 17th-century paintings, mainly Tuscan but featuring a Caravaggio "Coronation" and a Giovanni Bellini "Crucifixion," is owned by Prato's leading bank, the Cassa di Risparmio at 2 Via degli Alberti. It can be visited with an appointment made by telephoning (0574) 4921. More art by Filippo Lippi, Paolo Uccello and others can be seen in the Museo dell'Opera del Duomo at 9 Piazza del Duomo. (Open 9:30 to 12:30 P.M. and 3 to 6:30 P.M. Closed Tuesdays and weekend afternoons.)

Not least, there is the Museo del Tessuto, the textile museum at the teaching Instituto Tecnico Industriale Tullio Buzzi, 9 Viale della Repubblica.

As well as the cloth available in shops throughout Prato, the most obvious take-away item is a package of biscottini di Prato, consumed throughout Tuscany after lunch or dinner and after being dipped in vinsanto, a strong sweet wine. The original and best shop is the Pasticceria Antonio Matti, 20 Via Ricasoli.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

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TRAVEL

The Last Kaiser's Hidden Treasures In Holland



The Huis Doorn (right), where the Kaiser Wilhelm II spent his last days among possessions brought from Berlin; the ornate hallway (above) and the dining room (below).

by Philip Mansel

DOORN, the Netherlands — There is no need to go to Berlin to see art treasures of the Hohenzollerns, kings of Prussia and German emperors. The cream of the Hohenzollern collections is in a Dutch country house. It is open to the public every day from mid-March to October, but few people know about it.

Forty minutes' drive southeast of Amsterdam through flat, built-up countryside is the town of Doorn. It is as clean and predictable as many others in the Netherlands. On the edge of the town is Huis Doorn, a small, late 18th century mansion with a hideous 1920s gatehouse. The gatehouse was built to house the courtiers of the last inhabitant of the main house, Kaiser Wilhelm II.

When World War I ended in November 1918 he took refuge in the Netherlands. The militaristic monarch became a peaceful old gentleman, who never embarrassed his hosts. In 1920 he moved to Doorn. In 1922, after

the death of his first wife, he married a woman half his age, Princess Hermine of Schönau-Carolath.

The government of the Weimar Republic, obsequious and unsure of itself, allowed him to take almost anything he wanted from his palaces in Germany. The result is in a series of sumptuous, regal rooms that are an oasis of Prussia in the Dutch countryside.

The most interesting objects are associated with Frederick the Great. Like many hardened warlords he liked delicate French works of art. In the smoking room there are pictures by Nicholas Lancret and Jean-Baptiste Pater of innocent games and dances, and portraits by Antoine Pesne and Jean-Etienne Liotard of Frederick's circle of artists and of writers such as the extremely good-looking Count Algarotti. In the Gobelin room are splendid tapestries presented to Frederick's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, by Marie Antoinette.

Throughout the house there are excellent examples of 18th century German furniture and innumerable bronze and marble busts of

Hohenzollern ancestors, taken from the palaces of Potsdam. Doorn is also a paradise for connoisseurs of military uniforms. The kaiser kept the uniforms of all the regiments of which he was honorary colonel, and pictures of military ceremonies line the walls.

In this shrine of Prussian splendor there is a haunting English note. His mother, whom he treated atrociously, was Queen Victoria's eldest daughter. He grew up in a half-English atmosphere and the first thing he said when he reached Dutch soil in 1918 was, "Now give me a cup of real good English tea." Doorn reveals his love of England. The bookshelves are full of the works of Dorothy L. Sayers and P.G. Wodehouse. A giant platter inscribed with the signatures of the officers of the kaiser's English regiment is among the collection of regimental silver. The most striking of the family photographs scattered about the house is one of Queen Victoria, very old and very fat, inscribed "to dearest Willy from his loving grandmother, Victoria R.I."

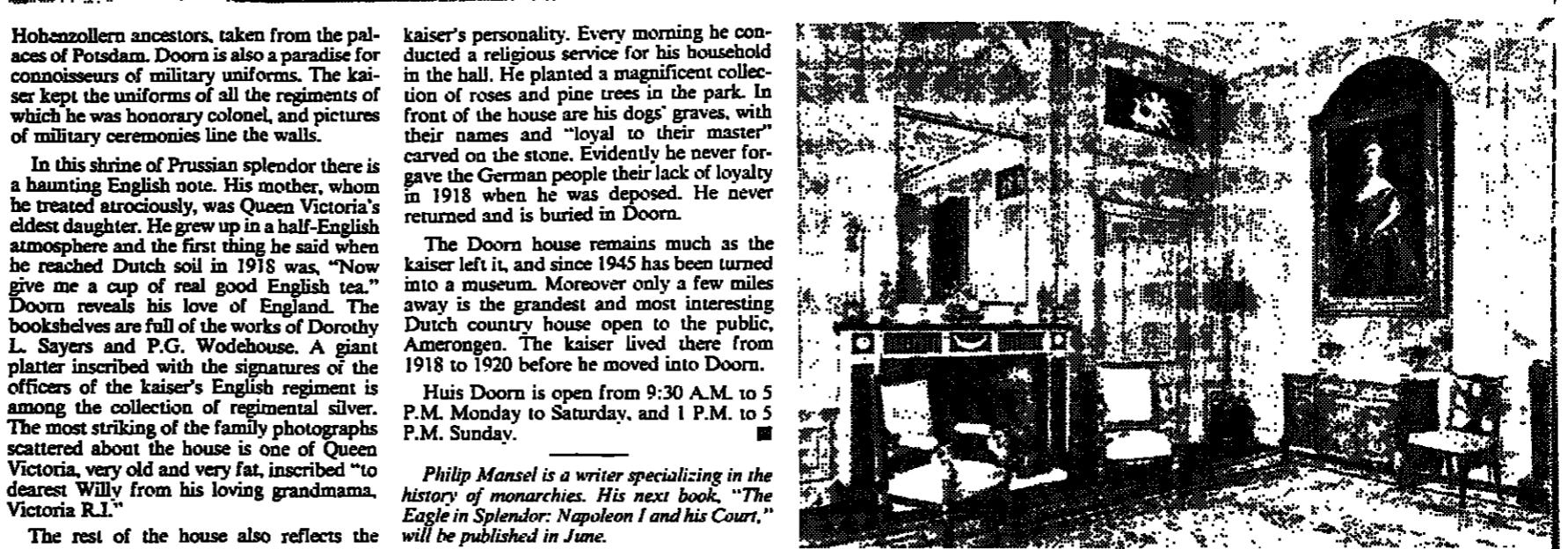
The rest of the house also reflects the

kaiser's personality. Every morning he conducted a religious service for his household in the hall. He planted a magnificent collection of roses and pine trees in the park. In front of the house are his dogs' graves, with their names and "loyal to their master" carved on the stone. Evidently he never forgave the German people their lack of loyalty in 1918 when he was deposed. He never returned and is buried in Doorn.

The Doorn house remains much as the kaiser left it, and since 1945 has been turned into a museum. Moreover only a few miles away is the grandest and most interesting Dutch country house open to the public, Amerongen. The kaiser lived there from 1918 to 1920 before he moved into Doorn.

Huis Doorn is open from 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Monday to Saturday, and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday.

Philip Mansel is a writer specializing in the history of monarchies. His next book, "The Eagle in Splendor: Napoleon I and his Court," will be published in June.



FOOD

Auvergne: A Hearty Peasant Diet In a Storybook Landscape

THE profile of the Auvergne is a rugged one. This is a remote, volcanic, mountainous land of green valleys and deep-cut streams, with steep-roofed, gray stone houses and narrow, winding roads. Where else would there be a restaurant named "Le Bout du Monde" — the end of the world?

This translates into a cuisine for enormous appetites, a peasant diet revolving around mountain hams and sausages, aged cheese, giant rounds of rye bread, and rib-sticking fare like aligot (an uncouth blend of mashed potatoes, garlic and tomme — the fresh curds used in making Cantal cheese) and



Those bored with both classic and nouvelle cuisine will find dishes to rave about, for Marcon's personal style marries the best ingredients of the region. Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid is on the border of the Ardèche and the Auvergne, and the chef profits from the best of both areas.

I think of his food as rustic nouvelle, with a menu loaded with unusual fare, such as a soup of wild morel mushrooms and pearl barley; a stew of mountain goat brushed with hydromel (honey liqueur) and coriander, and farm rabbit cooked in a crust of foie, or fresh spring grasses. The foods and combinations sound more bizarre than they taste, and though his food is short on polish and presentation, there is no lack of flavor, which counts the most.

Fresh wild cépe mushrooms, local lamb, the green lentils of Le Puy, and verveine du Velay are all carefully woven into the menu. A single meal at the Auberger des Cimes serves as a quick introduction to the special ingredients of the regions. Many of the dishes on the menu are old-fashioned preparations that Marcon remembers from childhood and would like to bring back. Rabbit in hay, for instance, is a dish his grandfather used to make each spring when the fragrant wild grasses began to grow. Here it is served as a small, individual tourte, sliced at the table so that the fragrance of the grasses can be enjoyed. The rabbit is moist, meaty and infused with a most appealing, earthy flavor.

The chef is on a campaign to repopularize pearl barley, or l'orge perlé, which once grew in profusion in the area. This wholesome, nutty grain seems to have been forsaken for white rice, which much of the time is simply offered as dull filler. Along with the morel and barley soup, Marcon blends cooked barley with spinach, serving it as an accompaniment to delicious vegetable-stuffed snails.

Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid is not far from some of the Rhône Valley's best vineyards, and one should not be disappointed with either the Saint-Joseph from a cooperative in Saint-Désirat or the white Condrieu from Jean Pinchon.

For now, the Auberger des Cimes remains a rustic detour along the gastronome's route. If you go, hope that the local schoolchildren have just delivered a healthy batch of local snails, that the sous-chef came in that morning with freshly caught pike and trout, and that the sun takes the chill off the stone facades of Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid. For those who want to learn how to prepare the auberge's dishes first hand, Marcon offers cooking courses during the winter months.

Michel Bras, 12210 Laguiole; tel: 65.44.32.24. Open April through mid-October. Closed Sunday evening and Monday (except in July-August, when closed only Monday lunch). Credit cards: American Express, Visa. Menus 100 to 310 francs. *A la carte*, about 350 francs.

Auberge des Cimes, 43290 Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid; tel: 71.59.93.72. Open April 15-Nov. 1. Closed Monday before June and after September. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. *No a la carte*. Menus 75 to 240 francs, not including service and wine.

PATRICIA WELLS

pouanti (a dense pork loaf mixed with Swiss chard, prunes, eggs, milk and herbs). The streams and rivers provide an abundance of fresh salmon trout as well as the prized, firm-fleshed omble chevalier, while the forests supply France with sweet wild blueberries, wild morel mushrooms and the delicate parasol mushroom known as the coquille. From the town of Le Puy come the famous green lentils — lentilles du Puy — the bean-like pulse cooked and served with sausages, salt pork or smoked ham, or used to thicken hearty soups.

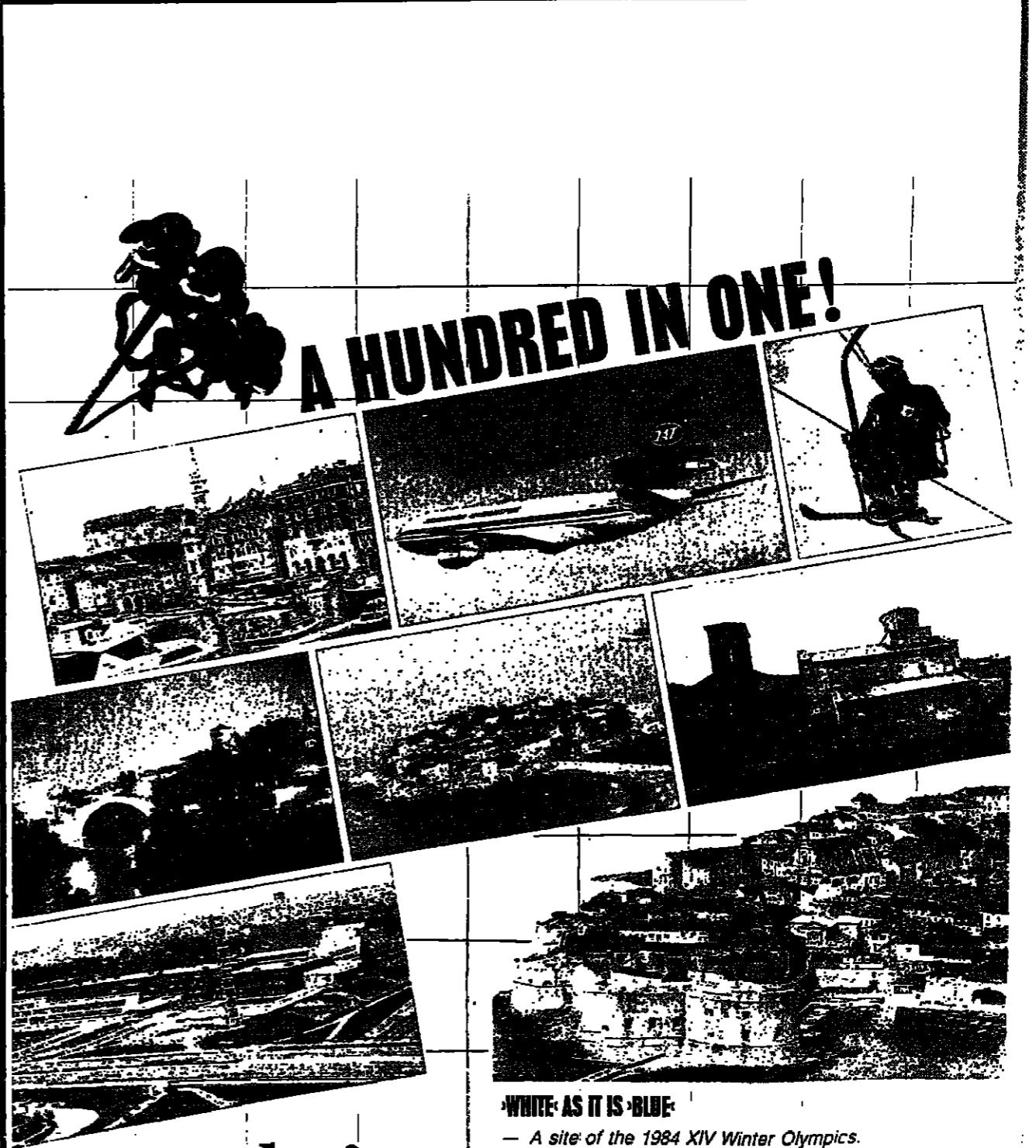
And while Auvergnat wines are not well known outside the region, there are some pleasant surprises, including the light, refreshing white Saint-Pourçain and the meaty red Chanturgue, which goes so well with the hearty cuisine.

With a population density of 28 inhabitants a square kilometer (or 72 a square mile), the Auvergne is a place to go to get away from it all, to spend days exploring and gathering picnic fare from small town markets.

Many of the region's villages are storybook sites, such as Tournemire — a hamlet between Salers and Aurillac where one can easily spend an hour exploring the restored homes, with their slate-gray roofs, stone bread ovens and tidy vegetable gardens bordered by a raging mountain stream. Do not miss Salers and Saint-Nectaire, which have given their names to the Auvergne's most famous cheeses, or Besse-en-Chandesse, a charming medieval village with huge houses of volcanic stone.

Gastronomically, the region is now in the lead, for it is home to two of the most talked about restaurants in France. If you follow the theory that the best things in life are out of the way and hard to find, you will be pleased with Michel Bras's restaurant in Laguiole and Régis Marcon's auberge in Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid.

Laguiole — pronounced *lay-yule* — is a dreary, unremarkable village a long way from anywhere, but it has been put on the map by the highly publicized and innovative cooking of Bras, who trained not with Troisgros or Bocuse, but with his mom. I can't say that I agree with those who find Bras one of the top young chefs in France, but I certainly am willing to watch him grow.



Yugoslavia

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Jacques Cousteau

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— Nineteen national parks, with scenic beauties, woods, rivers and huge waterfalls.
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Design by JAT Advertising Department

The material on these simulated pages is compiled from several pages of the New York Herald's European Edition of May 21, 22 and 23, 1927.

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST
Warm, very cloudy.
Wind NW, moderate.
Temperature, yesterday: Max. 21
70 Fahr.; min. 8. (46 Fahr.).
Cloudiness: Rather rough.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

40th YEAR. No. 14,476.

Business Office and Information Bureau:

6 AVENUE DE L'OPERA. Tel: Gutenberg 04-28 and 28-15.

PARIS, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1927.

Editorial Office:

6 AVENUE DU LOUVRE. Tel: Gutenberg 03-12 and 03-13.

5.30 A.M. EDITION

EXCHANGE RATES (CABLES)
Dollar in Paris - - 25fr. 54 1/2c.
Dollar in London - - 4s. 2d.
Dollar in Berlin (gold mkt) 4m. 21pf.
Dollar in Rome - - 20 lire 01c.
Found in Paris - - 124fr. 02c.

PRICE: Paris and France, 70c.

LINDBERGH NOW SPEEDING ALONE TOWARD PARIS

Daring 25 Year-Old Aviator Due at Le Bourget Tonight; Great Paris Reception Ready

BULLETIN.

(By United Press)

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Friday.—Lindbergh thrilled this city tonight at 8:45 p.m. (12:45 a.m., Paris time), with a daring feat by passing through the narrow St. John's gap, 200 feet wide, flying far below the summit of its rocky walls. As he passed through he rose again, taking a course towards the open sea about East by North and increased his speed. Crowds in the streets and in the windows witnessed the plane as it slowed down and dipped low in a spectacular flight over the city. As he headed out to sea Lindbergh had put 1,200 miles, one third of his daring flight, behind him.

(By Special Cable to the Herald)

NEW YORK, Friday.—"Alone, without navigating instruments other than an ordinary magnetic compass to guide him, Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, daring young American flier, is somewhere over the Atlantic tonight, winging his way eastward under a bright moon towards Paris, as far as was known at a late hour tonight. Undaunted by the death of four American fliers and the unknown fate of two heroic French airmen in efforts to span the 3,600 miles between the two cities, this twenty-five-year-old, fair-haired youth, embarked on the great adventure from Roosevelt Field this morning at 7:51 a.m. (12:51 p.m., Paris time).

PERFECT WEATHER.

With perfect weather cutting a clear lane across the sea and his plane travelling at more than a hundred miles an hour when last sighted over land, his chances for success seemed bright to experienced airmen here tonight. According to the United States Naval Hydrographic Office, after studying weather charts and the flier's estimated speed, he should reach Paris (Le Bourget) Saturday night at 9:30 p.m. (French summer time) if all goes well.

GOES 100 MILES AN HOUR.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon (8 p.m., Paris time) the plucky aviator left the North American Continent and headed across more than 1,800 miles of sea. At that hour he had put approximately 800 miles behind him in slightly fewer than eight hours, averaging nearly 100 miles an hour despite the heavy clouds.

He was sighted at Main's Ile, Nova Scotia, heading eastward toward Ireland, which he expects to reach sometime tomorrow afternoon.

To Gain Speed.

As his load lightens with the fair weather ahead, it is expected he will be able to speed the plane up to nearly 135 miles an hour, which, naval observers estimate, will bring him in sight of the French coast at about dusk. All United States Naval vessels have been notified of his departure and of his proposed route by Admiral Eberle, chief of Naval Operations, and Captain Fred, of the United States Line President Roosevelt, wirelessed he was altering the vessel's course to the Northwest to bring it in line with the flier's route.

Flight Starts Broadway.

Enthusiasm swept the Long Island flying fields and Broadway tonight as the reports showed that this eccentric easy-mannered youth—Lindbergh—was boring his way toward his goal after starting the thirty-six-hour grime alone with only two hours sleep.

This morning some alarm was felt for his safety, following reports that a plane passed near Brockton, Mass., with a splintering engine. Others said the motor seemed to be functioning perfectly and a seaplane was sent up, but failed to report the flier.

Hopes soared again, however, when further reports showed he was gradually putting on hours and miles behind and the crowds before the news bulletins cheered their ground, cheering each new report until the news was flashed that he was headed across the vast stretch of sea.

This morning as she scoured northward after a difficult take off five planes, including that of Commander Byrd escorted him across the Island. The Sound leaving him as he turned east across the Island, Arthur Captain, the pilot, who was one of the fliers in the escort, said that Lindbergh's plane had developed phenomenal speed considering the load, bettering one hundred miles an hour.

Climbs to Plane.

At seven-thirty Lindbergh climbed into the cockpit as coolly and deliberately as he had done everything since landing here slightly more than a week ago. His baulky, soft-spoken manner belies his iron nerves and his decision to fly alone in his machine, which is a pugnacious compared with other crafts built for the Atlantic, but has made him a popular idol. He is rather a handsome youth and this, with his easy daring, has brought him the title of the "Endolph Valentine of the air" from the feminine half of the United States.

Three days' rations, consisting of compressed food tablets, hot chocolate and coffee in thermos bottles and a supply of fresh water was placed aboard shortly before. The machine carried the minimum of equipment, including a rubber life vest and a mask for breathing at high altitudes.

As he jumped into the cockpit the young flier turned to his St. Louis backers who were standing nearby and said—

"Don't worry, I'll be in Paris to-morrow, safe and sound."

No Radio Equipment
On Lindbergh's Plane

(By Special Cable to the Herald)

NEW YORK, Friday.—Like Captain Nungesser and Coli, Lindbergh is leaving land behind and is over the open sea, cut off from communication with the world, as he is not carrying a radio sending or receiving set. Despite efforts to get the pilot to install the equipment he steadily refused, even when it was pointed out that it might be the means of saving his life if he was forced down. His only means of communication in case of emergency are flares. The radio equipment was sacrificed for weight and to make room for extra fuel.

The feature of the Ryan monoplane is Lindbergh's periscope arrangement for seeing straight ahead. A large gasoline tank under the wing made it necessary for the pilot's compartment to be moved to the rear. As a result Lindbergh must see downward, but not forward. Thus the periscope was arranged.

The monoplane measures forty-two feet from wing to wing, about the same as the machine in which Captain Nungesser and Coli took off from the Brest Biscay.

The plane's loaded weight is two and one-half tons. Its outward appearance, Lindbergh's machine somewhat resembles the Columbia.

The lone pilot sits in a small wicker chair, facing a huge instrument board on which are the readings of height, air-speed, angle turns, motor speed, oil-pressure, the fuel indicator, the earth indicator and the compass.

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The material on these simulated pages is compiled from several pages of the New York Herald's European Edition of May 21, 22 and 23, 1927.

5:30 A.M. EDITION

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST
Cooler, cloudy, bright spells, rain.
Wind NW to N. moderate.
Temperature yesterday: Max. 17
(65 Fahr.), min. 4 (46 Fahr.).
Channel crossings: Weather rough.

40th YEAR. No. 14,477.

Engines Office and Information Bureau:
5 AVENUE DE L'OPERÉ. Tel. GABRIEL 6-4242 and 6-4243.

TODAY'S ISSUE: 16 PAGES, 2 SECTIONS

5:30 A.M. EDITION

EXCHANGE RATES: (CABLES)
Dollar in Paris -- 84.72c.
Dollar in London -- 4.24.
Dollar in Berlin (gold mark) 4m. 21.64.
Dollar in Rome -- 12 lire 90c.
Pound in Paris -- 1.946c. 62c.

PRICE: Paris and France, 70c.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

PARIS, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1927.

PARIS, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1927.

LINDBERGH ARRIVES ON RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHT

Lindbergh Tells of His Flight; 'Not Really Sleepy,' He Says; Was Within Ten Feet of Sea

"The thing I can't get over is how short a time it took to cross the ocean." Such was the statement of the tall, slender, radio-communicator twenty-five-year-old Charles A. Lindbergh as he sat on the edge of the first bed he had seen for forty-eight hours, on the second floor of the United States Embassy last night and discussed with reporters his amazing flight alone across the Atlantic.

Young Lindbergh was Ambassador Herrick's guest last night. Yes, he was a little stiff from those more than thirty hours in the pilot seat of the Ryan monoplane, but he smiled broadly.

"No, I'm not sleepy at all," he said.

It was 3 a.m., and Charlie hadn't had any sleep yet. He rested on the clean white sheets of the Embassy bed, as it he thought he ought to stand with all the folks about. They urged him to sit tight. The youthful flier were spick and span white pajamas, and over these a light bathrobe. The Ambassador had secured these for his guest; Charlie didn't carry any extra baggage.

"How about the flight?"

"Well, now, I really didn't have any intention of taking that out alone. Yes, there was a kitchen out at the field, but it wouldn't have done to have had even that much extra baggage."

"And you didn't feel the least exhausted when you finished out at Le Bourget?"

"Not in the least. I would have been willing to go as far again. We could have gone a thousand miles more, or at least 500."

"What do you mean by 'we'? You were all alone, weren't you?"

"Well, you know the 'ship' was with me. I couldn't have gotten very far without it. I'm sure from observation of the field that there is enough gas for another 500 miles."

Mr. Lindbergh, who had a fury dog, trotted around the corner of the bed to the American airmen. Charlie bent over and patted the canine as if he had one at home he was fond of. There were flowers all about the room—tributes of admiring friends—those few who had discovered where Lindbergh had gone into hiding.

"The dogs were all here on the way over," someone half humorously asked.

"Well, I slept a little, but you know I couldn't very much," the airmen as humorously answered. "But I didn't eat at all sleepy."

Then they asked what stimulants Charlie had taken to stand that long punishment.

"No, I didn't take caffeine," he said. "I depended on water entirely the whole way across."

Add then the reporters fired question after question about his experiences on the way across.

"The weather was better than I had anticipated over Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—better than the Weather Bureau had expected." The youth sitting at the edge of the bed answered. He looked young enough to be preparing to receive a high school diploma.

"And then out on the open sea," he continued, "I ran into fog. I had 1,000 miles of it. I couldn't get up over it,

so soon after its occurrence."

Coolidge's Message Greets Lindbergh

Among the hundred messages of congratulations received by Captain Lindbergh, on his arrival in Paris, last night, were one from President Coolidge and one from Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg. Ambassador Myron T. Herrick sent from Paris a letter of congratulations to Lindbergh's mother. The message follows:

The American, and a relative with all the brilliant termination of your heroic flight, the first non-stop flight by a lone aviator across the Atlantic. This accomplishment earns the record of American aviation. In sincere greetings of Americans to France you carry the assurance of our admiration of the intrepid Frenchman, Captain Nungesser and Coli, whose bold spirits first ventured.

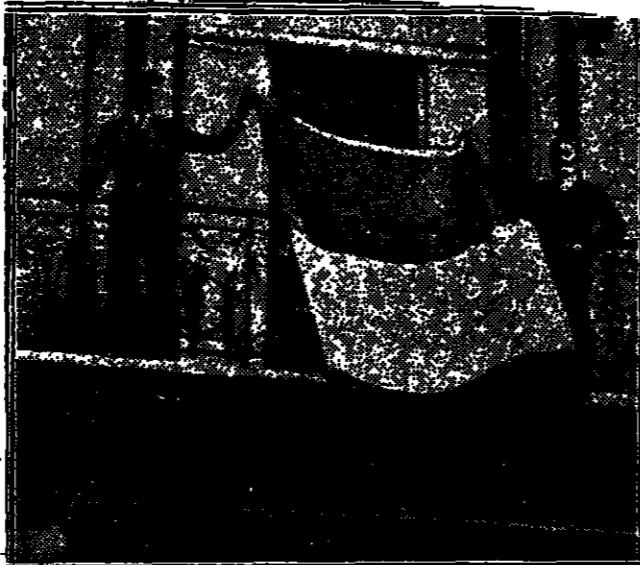
AMBASSADOR HERRICK sent the following message to Mrs. Evaengeline Lindbergh, mother of the flier, at Detroit:

Warmest congratulations. Your incomparable son has honored me by bestowing your greetings. He is in fine condition and sleeping peacefully under Uncle Sam's roof.

Your non-stop flight from New York to Paris is a great sign for the advance of aviation. Every one in the United States is proud of your accomplishment.

FRANK B. KELLOGG, Secretary of State.

THE HERO ACKNOWLEDGES CHEERS OF PARIS CROWDS



When Charles Lindbergh appeared on the balcony of the American Embassy before the thousands of demonstrative men and women in the street yesterday afternoon, Ambassador Herrick brought out a large French flag, and he and the flier unfurled it before the enthusiastic crowd. "Le drapeau américain" was waved by men and women down below, as they had done on the previous night on the boulevards. The Ambassador and the aviator then unfurled the Stars and Stripes, and cheering went up with redoubled force for Lindbergh and America.

U.S. Goes Wild at Flier's Victory

By Special Cable to the Herald

NEW YORK. Saturday.—When at 5:31 o'clock (New York time), word was received that Captain Lindbergh had arrived at Le Bourget airport the United States went wild. Throughout the country whistles and sirens announced the news.

New York's streets were packed with thousands, just out of shops and offices, as the flash announcing the success of the amazing flight came in. Not since the news of the Armistice was received in 1918 did the city so give itself up to rejoicing. Despatches from throughout the nation indicated that the same thanksgiving, on a smaller scale was repeated in every town and hamlet.

The big radio stations, which had been periodically announcing the progress of the New York-Paris flight, told of the arrival at Le Bourget, and then broadcast the "Marseillaise" and "Star Spangled Banner." With the present high development of radio it is doubtful whether ever before was the culmination of an event of widespread interest so universally known at a time so soon after its occurrence.

Thought of His Plane.

"It looked for a while as if they were going to be pressed to death out there at Le Bourget, didn't it?"

"Yes, it did. You know, I wouldn't have got out of the plane right away, if it hadn't been for the crowd. I was afraid a minute they were going to change the schedule."

Meanwhile, Ambassador Herrick stood by, evidently as proud as if Lindbergh were his own.

The Ambassador received the reporters in the first floor of the Embassy. Before the party returned to the second floor to interview the young American hero, Mr. Herrick told of an incident at the field, which, he said, typified the spirit of Lindbergh.

"I greeted him after he had hopped out of his plane and said:

"I should like a lot to go with you, but I really ought to say about the windows of the plane first. They won't know how to close them."

After some persuasion, Mr. Herrick continued, he was able to induce Charlie to leave for the Embassy.



LINDBERGH'S PLANE AT LE BOURGET

Interior view of the plane showing the cockpit and the engine.

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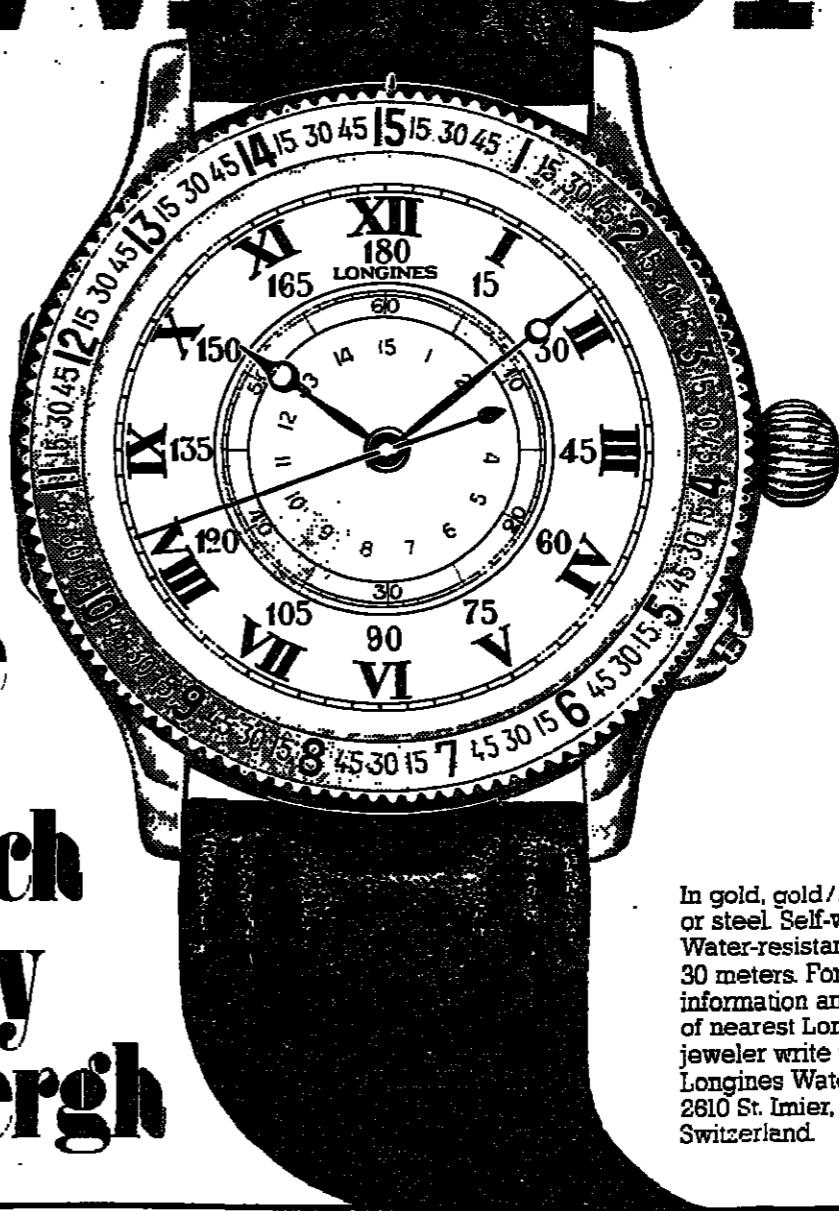
THE
LONGINES
STYLE

May 21, 1927 / Lindbergh lands at Le Bourget
after 39 minute solo flight from New York

HISTORIC FLIGHT. HISTORIC WATCH.

A fascinating watch collection marks
the 60th anniversary of Lindbergh's
historic flight: faithful replicas
of the Longines Hour Angle Watch,
the navigator's timepiece designed
by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The
Longines
Hour Angle Watch
designed by
Charles A. Lindbergh



Deposited model

In gold, gold/steel,
or steel. Self-winding.
Water-resistant to
30 meters. For further
information and name
of nearest Longines
jeweler write to
Longines Watch Co.,
2810 St. Imier,
Switzerland.

LONGINES®


Timekeeper to the world of sports



FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1987

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE



Page 15

WALL STREET WATCH

Calming the Shareowners When Mutual Assets Plunge

By VARTANIC G. VARTAN

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the net asset value per share of Fidelity Magellan Fund, the largest U.S. stock mutual fund, suddenly plunged 11.41 percent, as it did on Monday, a small army of shareowners wonders in alarm: What on earth is happening? Admittedly, the stock market was rather weak that day. But the decline of 13.86 points to 2,258.66, in the Dow Jones industrial average was merely six-tenths of 1 percent.

That was nothing compared with the drop in net asset value of \$6.71, to \$52.09, for each Magellan share. Some shareowners had in the mutual fund business over the past 10 years, taken a huge wrong turn in the market? Had the \$8.8 billion fund been forced to dump stocks at a loss to meet a tidal wave of redemptions?

Nothing of the sort, was the comforting response from Fidelity Investments, the giant Boston-based financial complex that counts Magellan as its flagship fund.

By far the greatest part of the price decline, a Fidelity spokesman explained, represented a cash distribution of \$6.21 a share to about one million shareowner accounts of Magellan, which was effective on Monday. This consisted of \$5.84 in capital gains and 37 cents in dividends. Many shareowners prefer to reinvest such distributions in their mutual funds.

In any event, a cash distribution automatically lowers the net asset value, on a per-share basis, of any fund.

The flurry over the big drop in Magellan's net asset value points up the fact that, in the mutual fund tables carried by newspapers, there is nothing to differentiate a cash distribution from a decline that might result from the dynamics of the stock market. To rectify this situation, some mutual fund followers have suggested that distributions be designated by an explanatory symbol in the tabular material.

THEN, too, many funds do not pinpoint the precise date of when distributions are to be made. The prospectus of the Magellan Fund, for example, simply states that distributions are paid annually in May.

Last year was an exception in this respect. In May, the fund paid \$3.99 a share in capital gains and 46 cents in dividends. Then in December, Magellan made an additional distribution of \$2.85 a share in capital gains so that shareowners could receive more favorable tax treatment before the new U.S. income tax law took effect in 1987.

"As an actual practice, many people prefer not to buy shares in a mutual fund shortly before the effective date of any distribution, because these payments are a taxable event for the shareholder," said Eric M. Kobren, who heads the Mutual Fund Investors Association in Needham, Massachusetts, an independent organization of shareholders in the 100-plus funds offered by Fidelity Investments.

Mr. Lynch, 43, took the helm of Magellan 10 years ago and charted the fund on a spectacular winning course. Between March 31, 1977, and March 31, 1987, his fund showed a total return — market gains plus reinvested dividends — of 1,962.33 percent, according to Lipper Analytical Services. Over that period, Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was ahead 380.35 percent.

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. Lynch said it was unreasonable for investors to assume that Magellan can continue to grow at such a phenomenal rate in the future. "It is partly a function of the present size of the fund," he said. "But an important consideration, too, is that the stock market now is more fairly priced than it was in the past. In the late 1970s, there were a lot of small growth companies that were overlooked and undervalued."

For a fund with assets of more than \$1 billion, he suggested that "a reasonable growth target might be to beat the general market by 5 or 6 percent a year."

Currency Rates

May 21									
Cross Rates		U.S.		P.F.		E.U.		G.D.P.	
Amsterdam	2,054	3,387	1,724	2,028	4,120	5,424	5,420	12,025	14,224
Buenos Aires	41,805	61,905	20,72	41,916	82,855	12,391	12,391	21,225	24,225
Buenos Aires	2,777	7,988	—	29,895	1,28	8,755	8,755	12,025	14,224
London (L)	1,479	—	2,988	—	9,682	2,425	2,425	3,125	3,625
London (L)	1,479	—	2,988	—	9,682	2,425	2,425	3,125	3,625
Milan	1,281	2,644.90	724.34	2,625	4,623	3,425	3,425	3,925	4,120
New York (C)	1,098	2,081	502	2,081	4,081	3,025	3,025	3,525	3,725
Paris	1,098	2,081	502	2,081	4,081	3,025	3,025	3,525	3,725
Tokyo	14.05	231.57	76.24	23.56	482.89	49.97	49.97	57.29	64.72
Zurich	1,459	2,649	621.45	2,649	4,649	6121	6121	6,121	7,121
1 ECU	1,262	2,648	2,742	2,648	4,648	3,025	3,025	3,525	3,725
1 SDR	1,306	2,778	2,257	2,778	5,278	4,025	4,025	4,525	5,125

Closings in London and Zurich. Fixings in other European centers. New York rates of 4 P.M. 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Boeing Wins 51 Orders for 737-500

Reuters
SEATTLE — Four airlines have ordered 51 of Boeing Co.'s new 737-500 and taken options on 22 more in transactions with an estimated overall value of \$2.1 billion, the company said Thursday.

Boeing said that Southwest Airlines, based in Dallas, planned to order 20 planes with options on 20 more, that Braathens SAFE AS of Norway would buy 15 and take options for 10 more and that Euro-

air of Paris would buy three with options on 2 more.

Boeing did not identify the fourth company, which it said would buy three of the planes. The model is the latest version of the 737 twin-engine jet.

The first of the jetliners is to be completed in May 1989 and delivered in March 1990 following final testing, it said.

The 737-500 carries up to 130 passengers, no more than the 737-

INTERNATIONAL EARNINGS

5 Japan Trading Firms Gain

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Five major Japanese trading companies reported higher consolidated profit Thursday for the year ended March 31, although sales slipped, largely because of the stronger yen.

A sixth company, Mitsubishi Corp., registered a decline in both profit and sales.

Mitsubishi Corp. said that profit fell 7.6 percent to 21.50 billion yen (\$154 million at current exchange rates). Sales dropped 27.4 percent to 11.854 trillion yen, largely because of lower prices for crude oil and liquefied natural gas. Net earnings per share slipped to 14.29 yen from 16.46 yen.

Among those reporting higher profits, C. Itoh & Co. said earnings rose 19.4 percent to 9.04 billion yen, although sales dropped 7 percent to 14.25 billion yen because off the appreciating currency and lower crude oil prices. Earnings per share rose to 8.32 yen from 8.11 yen.

Mitsui & Co. said its profit rose nearly 1 percent to 9.61 billion yen. It blamed a sharp decline in exports for the 1.2 percent stum in sales to 12.63 trillion yen. But earnings per share fell to 7.95 yen from 9.47 yen.

Sumitomo Corp.'s earnings rose 2.9 percent to 22.77 billion yen, but sales fell 9.2 percent to 12.92 trillion yen, reflecting the higher yen and lower prices of oil and other primary products. Earnings per share slipped to 30.32 yen from 32.63 yen.

Mitsubishi Corp. said its profit rose 12.3 percent to 6.07 billion yen. Sales fell 7.5 percent to 12.87 trillion yen because of the yen's sharp drop. But earnings per share rose to 6.23 yen from 5.79 yen.

Nissho Corp. increased its profit 3.2 percent to 4.01 billion yen, although sales fell 17 percent to 7.32 trillion yen. Earnings per share slipped to 6.53 yen from 6.65 yen.

Earnings Slump at Hitachi, Toshiba

TOKYO — Two of Japan's leading electronics companies reported sharp drop in consolidated earnings Thursday for the year ended March 31, also because of the stronger yen.

Hitachi Ltd. said that profit slumped 39 percent to 53.31 billion yen. Sales declined by 3 percent to 2.92 trillion yen, largely because of a sharp drop in exports. Net earnings per share fell to 18.92 yen from 31.40 yen.

Toshiba Corp.'s profit plunged 56.2 percent to 23.70 billion yen, largely on lower export earnings caused by the currency's strength. Sales were 0.6 percent lower at 2.50 trillion yen. Toshiba suffered foreign exchange losses of 120 billion yen because of the yen's steep appreciation.

Huhtamaeki Becomes a Drug Name

Finnish Confectioner Gobbles Pharmaceutical Units

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune
HELSINKI — Consider, for a moment, some of the blue-slip names in pharmaceuticals: Squibb, Bayer, Upjohn, Hoffmann-La Roche, Huhtamaeki.

Wait a minute, Huhtamaeki?

Well, it may not be big enough to roll off the tongue, but the Finnish company, as little known as it is hard to pronounce, is hoping to follow its expansion into the international candy business by exploiting the first pharmaceutical developed wholly in Finland.

In the last four years Huhtamaeki (pronounced Hoot-a-may-kee) has busied itself creating Leaf Inc., one of the top 10 candy makers in the United States.

But now development of Normonsang, a treatment for acute hepatic porphyria, "is tantamount to graduating among the real pharmaceutical-producing countries," said Huhtamaeki's board chairman, Asko Tarkka.

The jump from candy to pharmaceuticals is a sign that despite efforts in recent years to narrow its range of activities, Huhtamaeki is still very much a diverse conglomerate. The group's other businesses range from making Finnish berry liqueurs and disposable cups to advertising and international trading in frozen seafood.

"We were overdiversified, and we have slowly and carefully dropped out of the businesses we had outside the area of consumer goods," Mr. Tarkka said. But he adds, "The culture of this company is to be in several businesses."

Mr. Tarkka sees pharmaceuticals as another of the specialized consumer products that Huhtamaeki has been selling for over 40 years.

As a treatment for a relatively

rare disease, Normonsang should find market niches in many countries, and approval is being sought from health authorities in several markets, Mr. Tarkka said. The drug was approved for use in Finland in late 1985.

Hepatic porphyria is a hereditary disease resulting from the overproduction of porphyrins, a blood constituent. Symptoms include abdominal pain, paralysis, and psychiatric disorders.

The disease strikes about one in 100,000 people of Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, or German descent. Porphyria is believed to have caused the "madness" of King George III of England.

Even if few people need this specific drug, the company said, the process of developing the treatment should have widespread applications for other diseases. In nine years of development from 1976, the company spent about 35 million markkaa (\$8.07 million at current exchange rates) on research and development, or about 60 percent of the company's full budget for that area in 1985.

Media Group Ltd., the developer of Normonsang, was acquired by Huhtamaeki in 1985. Its operations have been merged with Huhtamaeki's Leiras pharmaceutical division, which was launched just after World War II.

But foreign analysts are a little skeptical about Huhtamaeki's prospects as an international pharmaceutical maker.

Gerald Nordberg of Reinheimer, Nordberg in New York, a securities brokerage that closely follows Nordic markets, said: "My own feeling is that Leiras is not strong enough to stand on its own."

Analysts view the confectionary business as the strongest and biggest part of Huhtamaeki and

as having the greatest potential for international development.

The confectionary division contributed 242 million markkaa in operating profit last year. That compared with 116.8 million for the health care division, which aside from Leiras and Medica includes a pharmaceutical distributor.

But Huhtamaeki has just acquired two other Finnish pharmaceutical companies, making it No. 2 in domestic market sales with a 21 percent market share, just behind Orion Corp. with 21.6 percent.

In 1986, the parent group had earnings before appropriations and taxes of 143.8 million markkaa, slightly up from 140.2 million markkaa in 1985. Sales slipped 5.5 percent to 4,084 billion markkaa, largely because of the lower dollar.

In a healthy sign for the company, Mr. Tarkka said that parent

Renault Board Backs Sale Of AMC Stake to Chrysler

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches

PARIS — The board of Renault SA has approved the sale of its 46.1 percent stake in American Motor Corp. to Chrysler Corp., the French automaker said Thursday.

The state-owned auto group said it would sign a draft agreement in the next few days, but noted that the accord must also be approved by French and U.S. regulatory authorities and AMC and Chrysler shareholders. Renault said it would retain control of AMC until Aug. 8, when the merger is to take place.

AMC's board announced Wednesday it had accepted Chrysler's bid after receiving a sweetened offer of \$4.50 a share, which raised the value of the buyout proposal to about \$830 million.

As part of the merger, Chrysler is to buy Renault's stake in AMC for \$200 million in notes carrying 9.75 percent interest, rate its interest in AMC's finance subsidiary for \$35 million and relieve Renault of potential commitments to AMC valued at 760 million francs (\$128.3 million). In addition, a contingency payment based on future AMC sales could range up to \$350 million. (AP, AFP)

BUSINESS PEOPLE

CSX Assigns Hintz to Put Sea-Land on Track

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

CSX Corp. has assigned Robert L. Hintz, an executive vice president and troubleshooter, to put its new acquisition Sea-Land Corp. on a stronger footing and to integrate its container shipping business with its rail, barge and truck divisions.

"The fact that I don't know anything about it doesn't bother me at all," Mr. Hintz said. He is used to it. In similar cases in the past, he has studied up on a business he has taken over, thrown himself into its day-to-day management and then selected the managers he wanted to run it.

Sea-Land operates a fleet of more than 50 container ships and has more than 100,000 containers serving 63 countries. The company was spun off in 1984 by R.J. Reynolds Industries, which subsequently merged with Nabisco Brands to become RJR Nabisco Inc.

Sea-Land was acquired by CSX, a conglomerate based in Richmond, Virginia, earlier this year after a takeover fight with Harold C. Simmons, a Texas financier.

Mr. Hintz, 56, joined CSX in 1963 from the Allstate Insurance unit of Sears, Roebuck & Co. He

became executive vice president in 1984. In 1985 he added the post of chief of CSX's energy company, Texas Gas Resources Corp., and in 1986 also took on the leadership of Rockbestos Inc., CSX's luxury re-

sorti division.

The Africa Development Bank has appointed Mary Okelo, who had been the Women's World Banking representative for Africa, as special adviser to the development bank's president, Babacar N'Diaye, 50, of Senegal. The bank is headquartered in Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mrs. Okelo, a 40-year-old Kenyan, became the first woman manager at Barclay Bank of Kenya 10 years ago. She was a founder of the Kenyan affiliate of Women's World Banking, which was established in 1979 to help women gain access to credit through loan guarantees, management training and

Seas Bank International.

Österreichische Länderbank of Vienna has named Friedrich Heigl to head its U.S. operations based in New York, with the title of chief executive officer for North America and senior general manager. Mr. Heigl, a 39-year-old Austrian, had been general manager of the New York office of Hessische Landesbank of Frankfurt. He started his career with CitiBank in Frankfurt.

Chase Manhattan Corp. of New York has named Hortensia E. Samperio, a vice president of its banking subsidiary, as master trust executive for its Global Securities Information and Pension Trust Group, which has more than 150 corporate clients with pension assets exceeding \$60 billion. Ms. Samperio, 37, had been vice chairman and business executive for

Chase Bank International.

Corps of Engineers and then spent a year as a systems analyst at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

Unlike Mr. Wriston, who enjoyed the limelight, Mr. Reed seems to have little desire for publicity. When he speaks to the news media, it is usually for a specific Citicorp purpose. And even then, reporters often are required to operate under unusual restrictions, such as not quoting Mr. Reed directly. This attitude has become widespread throughout the organization.

Following his successful restructuring of Citicorp's back office, Mr. Reed was asked by Mr. Wriston to develop the bank's consumer business.

The effort was expensive. And for many years the so-called Individual Bank, one of Citicorp's major units, posted big losses that dragged down Citicorp's earnings.

The company's profits then were largely generated by Institutional Bank, the Citicorp unit that deals with governments and corporations, and a large percentage of those profits came from the bank's international operations, particularly in Brazil and other Latin American countries.

John Shepard Reed was raised in South America, where his father worked as a plant manager for Armour & Co. His interests are broad: He received two undergraduate degrees, one in American literature from Washington and Jefferson College in Washington, Pa., and a second in physical metallurgy from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Reed gained a reputation for being abrasive and insensitive early in his career as a result of the methods he used in solving the bank's serious back-office problems. He became known as "The Brat" for cutting the payroll, setting broad new guidelines without explanation and dealing abruptly with subordinates.

He worked longer and longer

hours, spending little time at his Greenwich, Connecticut, home with his wife, the former Sally Foreman, and their four children, who now range in age from 12 to 22.

The routine became emotionally stressful for the family. So Mr. Reed changed his hours, making a point of getting home by 6 P.M. even if it meant going to the office at 4:30 A.M. And at least until he became chairman in June 1984, Mr. Reed insisted on taking a full monthlong vacation with his family in the Caribbean.

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Despite bitter resentment from officers in the Institutional Bank, whose bonuses were being cut as a result of the Individual Bank's problems, Mr. Wriston stood behind Mr. Reed.

Then the tables turned. In the early 1980's, the international debt crisis arose and the once highly profitable Institutional Bank fell on hard times. Meanwhile, the Individual Bank became a key profit center.

By saying he had spoken with BankAmerica and Manufacturers Hanover, Mr. Reed only called attention to their condition.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up on Discount Rate Rumor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly firmer Thursday in New York as predictions of further falls were countered by rumors of an imminent rise in the 3.5 percent U.S. discount rate dealers said.

A similar pattern had emerged in Europe, where market participants refrained from active trading ahead of Friday's release of the first-quarter U.S. figure on the first-quarter gross national product.

Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said that the dollar drifted down from the day's highs when the Federal Reserve Board supplied liquidity to the banking system, a move that tends to push interest rates lower.

In New York, the dollar still closed higher, at 1.7765 DM from 1.7750 Wednesday. It also rose from 140.65 yen from 139.75, to 1.4570 Swiss francs from 1.4560 and to 5.9425 French francs from 5.9395.

The British pound also eased against the dollar, to 1.6800 from \$1.6810.

Dealers said that the revised U.S. figure for first-quarter GNP

London Dollar Rates

Currencies

Deutsche mark 1.775 1.7745

French franc 5.9425 5.9395

Pound sterling 1.6800 1.6810

Japanese yen 140.65 139.75

Swiss franc 1.4570 1.4560

French franc 5.9425 5.9395

Source: Reuters

growth would provide a major clue to the health of the economy. Figures for April's durable goods orders and consumer prices also will be released Friday.

M-1 Rose \$1.6 Billion

In Week Ended May 11

Reuters

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$1.6 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$750.6 billion in the week ended May 11, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$749 billion from \$748.8 billion, while the four-week moving average rose to \$753.6 billion from \$751.5 billion. M-1 includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and traveler's checks.

Dealers said that the revised U.S. figure for first-quarter GNP

The U.S. Commerce Department originally reported the GNP growth figure at 4.3 percent, the strongest gain in nearly three years. But the rise reflected a surge in business inventories rather than strength in the economy.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7775 DM, up from 1.7740 DM on Wednesday, and at 140.50 yen, up from 139.60 yen. It rose to 1.4595 Swiss francs from 1.4550 and to 5.9425 French francs from 5.9395.

The dollar also rose against the British pound, which fell to \$1.6795 from \$1.6835.

Sterling finished little changed, despite an opinion poll suggesting that the ruling Conservative Party's lead over the opposition Labor Party had narrowed to 3 percentage points as the June 11 election approaches.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed higher at 1.7777 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.7697 Thursday, and in Paris at 5.9485 French francs, up from 5.9220.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.4595 Swiss francs, up from 1.4485. (UPI, Reuters)

Gold and Silver Slip as Investors Sell for Profits

Reuters

LONDON — Gold and silver prices slipped Thursday from Wednesday's closing levels as an increasing number of investors took a calmer look at Citicorp's decision to set aside \$3 billion against doubtful loans to developing countries.

The dollar also rose against the British pound, which fell to \$1.6795 from \$1.6835.

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In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.4595 Swiss francs, up from 1.4485. (UPI, Reuters)

Taiwan, Pressured on High Reserves, Will Unleash Outflow

Reuters

TAIPEI — In a move to reduce its foreign exchange reserves and ease trade frictions with Washington, Taiwan said Wednesday that it planned to suspend all controls on the outflow of capital, which have existed since the establishment of the Nationalist government in 1949.

The government said in a statement that the cabinet approved a proposal from the Finance Ministry and the central bank designed to cut record foreign exchange reserves of \$57 billion, the world's third-largest after Japan's and West Germany's.

Chen See-ming, head of the Finance Ministry's monetary department, said at a news conference that the proposal would go before the National Assembly in late June.

The government statement said that recently introduced controls on the inflow of capital would remain in place.

Bankers and businesses welcomed the announcement, saying that the suspension of controls would improve Taiwan's image as a major trading nation.

"It is indeed a giant step for Taiwan," said John Brundin, the Taiwan manager for Standard Chartered.

At the Finance Ministry, Mr. Chen said that businesses and individuals would be allowed to hold unlimited amounts of foreign exchange under the proposal.

Mr. Chen said that the government reserved the right to reimpose controls if the country had a trade deficit or if its foreign exchange reserves dropped sharply.

Philip Chou, head of the central bank's foreign exchange department, said: "The time is ripe for us to liberalize our foreign exchange controls. People will be allowed to freely hold U.S. dollars and use them."

"We hope the new move will help boost the outflow of foreign exchange and reduce our reserves," Mr. Chou said.

Su Han-nung, an economist at the International Commercial Bank of China, said: "The move will definitely help cut Taiwan's further reductions in trade barriers."

Mr. Chou confirmed that the government would continue controls on capital inflows. These were introduced March 12 to prevent speculative funds from taking advantage of the rise in the Taiwan dollar against the U.S. currency.

Mr. Chou declined to provide figures on the speculative funds. Bankers estimate that \$10 billion had flowed into Taiwan since early last year.

The central bank governor, Chang Chi-cheng, said that the decision to drop controls on the outflow of capital was part of government efforts to liberalize financial markets.

"We hope the new move will help boost the outflow of foreign exchange and reduce our reserves," Mr. Chang said.

Su Han-nung, an economist at the International Commercial Bank of China, said: "The move will definitely help cut Taiwan's further reductions in trade barriers."

reserves and ease trade friction with Washington."

Most of the reserves came from the trade surplus with the United States, which rose to \$4.98 billion in the first four months of 1987 from \$3.86 billion a year earlier.

Last year, Taiwan's total surplus in merchandise trade reached a record \$16 billion.

Earlier this month, after the central bank announced that foreign exchange reserves were at \$57 billion, a senior bank official said the growth in reserves was causing fear of growth in Taiwan's money supply and inflation.

The bank issued \$492 million worth of savings bonds May 12 in an effort to cope with the problem.

Wang Chao-ming, a top government economic official, said at the time that the high reserves would certainly intensify our trade frictions with Washington." He said that the government planned further reductions in trade barriers.

The Citicorp action was seen as most serious for Brazil and Mexico, the two largest debtors in Latin America and the two countries in the region where Citicorp's exposure is greatest.

Of the bank's Third World loan portfolio of \$14.7 billion, \$4.6 billion is in Brazil and \$2.8 billion in Mexico, making Citicorp the largest bank lender in both countries.

The Citicorp announcement stirred out no one country. But the initial reaction in Brazil, whose initial reaction in Mexico, whose foreign debt is \$100 billion, signed a new agreement in March for a \$7.7 billion loan, which Mexican officials said this week would be held in reserve for several months so as to overheat the nation's economy.

By Larry Rohter

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Citicorp's decision to add \$3 billion to its reserves as protection against weak loans is certain to complicate the process of obtaining the new money that Latin American debtors will soon require, according to government officials, bankers and diplomats across the region.

"This definitely does send a message to high-debt countries in the Third World that the next time around the negotiations are going to be even tougher," a diplomat who specializes in economic affairs said Wednesday. "Given the difficulty of the last round, that is really cause some alarm."

The potential consequences of the Citicorp action were seen as most serious for Brazil and Mexico, the two largest debtors in Latin America and the two countries in the region where Citicorp's exposure is greatest.

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As Controls Widen, Bond Dealers See a Fight for Survival

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

OSLO — The mood at this year's gathering of the Association of International Bond Dealers, which opened here Thursday, is noticeably less carefree than in the past.

Profits are sagging and profound changes in the market environment are under way. The unprecedented growth of the 1980s has faded, setting the stage for what many expect will be a major test of survival for the association's 861 members, the professionals who constitute the international capital market.

The market is also beginning to lose its unregulated offshore status, gradually falling under the supervisory and regulatory control of national banking authorities.

The immediate threat of regulation comes from Britain, which has reshaped its domestic financial landscape and intends to apply its new rules to everyone doing business there.

At a panel discussion on the first day of the annual two-day conference, Andrew Large, chief executive of Swiss Bank Corp. International of London, told delegates that regulation was inevitable.

The international capital market is becoming the "victim of its own success," too large to continue to escape supervision, he said.

The international market has

wanted to make itself a special case," exempt from regulation, he said, "but politicians in democratic countries are simply not going to stand by and enable a group of people who cherish the idea of doing things without being controlled to do so."

Further, he warned, "what occurs in London will follow in other cities."

With the costs of operations rising and the likelihood that the four-year bull market in bonds is entering a bearish phase, the industry faces difficult times," he said.

If there is not much that bankers can do to stop the move to regulation, there is greater resistance to more transparency in pricing.

The major participants have rejected a move within the bond dealers' association to develop an electronic trading system in which market-makers would post the prices at which they are committed to buy and sell Eurobonds.

The issue is expected to dis-

cussed at a general meeting Friday.

On Thursday, Charles McVeigh, chairman of Salomon Brothers International, outlined the opposition of the major trading houses.

"Firms that commit capital to the secondary market, and large resources in human terms," cannot "boil all that down to a two-way price and have the rest of the community trade around it," he said.

The major market-makers argue that such a procedure would wipe out trading profits and drive market-makers out of the business, ultimately drying up liquidity in the secondary market to the disadvantage of all market participants.

The keynote speaker on Thursday, Yusuke Kashiwagi, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, called for Japanese authorities to loosen restrictions, such as withholding tax on interest, turnover tax on securities trading, and new issue registration requirements, so that more international business can be initiated within Japan.

Brazil Seeking 90 Days To Pay Short-Term Debt

By Larry Rohter

International Herald Tribune

BRASILIA — Brazil has told its foreign bank creditors it needs a 90-day extension on repaying \$14.5 billion of short-term debt due this month, the central bank said Thursday.

Originally due March 31 but extended through May, the loans comprise \$10 billion in interbank deposits and \$4.5 billion in trade financing.

Bankers here said they had expected the move as Brazil, with \$111 billion in foreign debt, did not have the resources to repay. They said the request was probably aimed at giving the country's new economic planners time to boost its trade surplus and cut inflation.

In February, Brazil suspended interest payments on \$68 billion in medium- and long-term debt owed to foreign banks, saying it needed to preserve its foreign exchange reserves, then standing at \$3.9 billion.

Citicorp Move Will Complicate Debt Talks

By Larry Rohter

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Citicorp's decision to add \$3 billion to its reserves as protection against weak loans is certain to complicate the process of obtaining the new money that Latin American debtors will soon require, according to government officials, bankers and diplomats across the region.

"This definitely does send a message to high-debt countries in the Third World that the next time around the negotiations are going to be even tougher," a diplomat who specializes in economic affairs said Wednesday. "Given the difficulty of the last round, that is really cause some alarm."

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The Mexican government had no immediate official comment on the

action. Mexico, whose foreign debt is \$100 billion, signed a new agreement in March for a \$7.7 billion loan, which Mexican officials said this week would be held in reserve for several months so as to overheat the nation's economy.

There were some predictions that Mexico might benefit from the Citicorp action in the short run, especially if the value of Mexican loans in the secondary paper market, now about \$5 to \$60 cents on the dollar, were to fall further.

Other Third World debtors have fewer options, several analysts said.

"This is going to hurt the middle players, like Colombia, that have been acting responsibly," one foreign banker said. Referring to the nations that are sometimes characterized as "less developed countries," he added: "This action taints the whole LDC portfolio of banks and banks against those who still had a real chance of getting money on a voluntary basis."

In a statement issued Tuesday night in Brasilia after a meeting with a Citicorp representative, Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira said the bank's action "in no way alters Brazil's policy in relation to the foreign debt" and would "not affect Brazil's relationship with Citibank."

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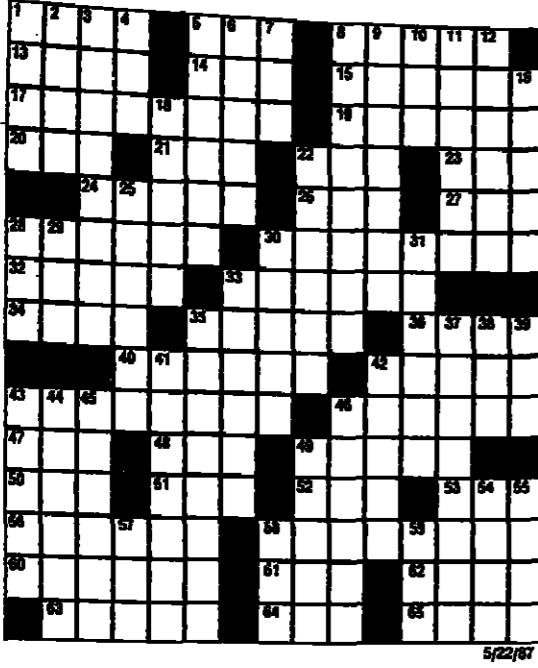
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PEANUTS

THIS IS MY REPORT
ON WHATEVER IT WAS
WE WERE SUPPOSED TO
BE REPORTING ON...

IF I KNEW WHAT WE WERE
TO REPORT ON, THIS IS
WHAT MY REPORT WOULD
BE ABOUT, AND I...

MA'AM?

SO MUCH FOR
WINGING IT...

BLONDIE

I'M WRITING MY
AUTOBIOGRAPHY

WHAT'S IT
CALLED?

CONFESIONS OF
A MAILMAN

OR '20 YEARS
IN THE BAG'

I'D GO WITH THAT
FIRST TITLE

BEETLE BAILEY

OH NO! MY
WHOLE BAG OF
HAMBURGERS
ARE GONE!

YOU SAID THEY'D
BE SAFE IN THE
BACK SEAT!

SO, WHAT NOW? BACK
TO BURGERLAND?

ANDY CAPP

STABLE
HAND
WANTED

I
RAISED
TEN
KIDS

NOTHING
PERSONAL
SPORT
JUST DOING
YOUR
JOB, PAL

WIZARD OF ID

DO YOU HAVE
ANY EXPERIENCE?

THIS IS
A DIRTY JOB
LADY

WHAT
DID I
JUST
SAY?

BOOKS

PRIVATE DOMAIN, by Paul Taylor. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Like the dance it's named for, Paul Taylor's autobiography, "Private Domain," depicts a tribe of people he's created. Absorbed in their own and each other's physicality, they're seductive and not very nice — and probably in disguise. The life Taylor portrays isn't exactly fictionalized; for someone who's been posing as an inarticulate person all his life, he gives an unexpectedly virtuous performance as a writer — controlled, textured, funny, and at all times fascinating. It's one of the best dance books I've ever read.

After a rather insecure childhood with a distant family and a poor-British adolescence in the '40s, he was more or less mindlessly making his way through college as a swimmer and art major when he discovered that his real calling is dance, and after that there's nothing else.

"Reunited" as a partner by a college girl friend, he proceeds to the American Dance Festival and Juilliard, acquiring the basics of technique. He spends years with Martha Graham, learning what he doesn't want to do, and a short time with Merce Cunningham, on the frontier of modern art. He makes his own dances almost from the beginning with cohorts who become the nucleus of his company, and they traverse the modern dancers' classic route from grimy lofts to out-of-the-way theaters to the big time, from the wilde of iconoclasm to the tricky heights of success.

Curiously, though, the book has very little in it about the act of dancing itself — the agonies and ecstasies of life at the barre and in the limelight. Although he says dancing is his life, he writes more about touring in hazardous circumstances, functioning in persistent poverty, and the fantasies that feed his creativity.

After dealing briefly with Adams' youth, Levin turns to Adams' marriage at 19 to John Adams, who was 29. The events that surrounded their 54 years together form the biography's central thread.

Phyllis Lee Levin began her biography in the postcentennial calm, when elsewhere Abigail Adams had been put on the shelf for awhile. A longtime journalist, Levin was inspired by the modern feminist perspective to write her book: Adams's life, she writes, "illuminates feminism in the most comprehensive, Websterian sense of that electrifying word."

Once into her pursuit, she found wonderful sources. The Adams family preserved its literary heritage, and some of Abigail Adams's writings were printed as early as the 1840s. The biography is based largely upon her letters. "It is her letters," writes the author, "that are her quest."

After dealing briefly with Adams' youth, Levin turns to Adams' marriage at 19 to John Adams, who was 29. The events that surrounded their 54 years together form the biography's central thread.

(William Seale, WP)

THE LATE MRS. DOROTHY PARKER, by Leslie Frewin. Macmillan, 366 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Jim Davis, creator of the comic strip *Garrison*, once told me that he thought much of his creation's popularity was due to its rudeness, its distribution of the putdowns the rest of us only dream about as we struggle among the frustrating unfairnesses of life.

Perhaps it was Dorothy Parker's fondness for, and felicity at, the putdowns which leaves her now the most widely remembered figure from the old Algonquin group in New York, the collection of wit and admiration of wit, the *Mermaid Taverners* of the 1920s.

Her poetry is now not much read, and with a few exceptions, her short stories have a strained and dated quality. Much of her talent was diluted or lost in unused or mangled screenplays. Still, insults she never thought of ascribed to her, and even those on the cultural fringes, those who have never heard of any of the people she assaulted with her acerbity can search their poetic storehouse and cry, "Of course, she's the one who wrote 'Men never make passes at girls who wear glasses.'"

Actually, she wrote "Men seldom make passes," but immortality doesn't bother itself with trifles.

Certainly it is the acid-ending Parker who stands front and center in this biography. It is an almost unreliably unhappy life which Leslie Frewin gives us, the life of a woman who seemed unable to accept affection without examining it so suspiciously and paranoically as kill it like an over-handled laboratory animal. What seems left out amid all the bang-bang of witty wounding is the fun and affection that was the glue which so long bonded the oddly assorted "Algonks."

(Heywood Hale Broun, WP)

Solution to Previous Puzzle

MANOR HEM FRATS
ELOPE AMA ROLEO
WINES NUN ATAL
STORING IMMURED
ASES CAIN
TRENT TURN DOWN
RENTS MORTGAGE
OCA BANES LAW
OUTSHINES SIEVE
PRETENDS PONDER
OLGA WIRE
SHOPPER RETREAT
TINGE IDI ITALY
ALTAR NUT NITON
GOOPS SEE GASPE

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SPORTS

Oilers Take 2d Game in Overtime on Kurri's Shot

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

EDMONTON, Alberta — In the first minute of overtime in Wednesday night's National Hockey

STANLEY CUP FINAL

Vigorous playoff game for the Stanley Cup. Esa Tikkanen chopped at the puck in the slot but could not fool Ron Hextall, who had appeared to cover in his goal all evening.

In the second minute, Wayne Gretzky rang a shot off the right post, and Hextall clanged that post with his stick to express his relief.

But 6 minutes into the overtime, when Jari Kurri drove a steeply angled shot from the left circle, Hextall, distracted by Paul Coffey's rush up the slot, did not move quickly enough and the Edmonton Oilers had a 3-2 victory.

They also had a 2-0 lead in the four-of-seven-game series, which was to resume Friday in Philadelphia. Edmonton is seeking its third championship in four years, missing out only last season.

Each team had won its only previous overtime game in this season's playoffs, and this was a pressured evening for both Hextall and Grant Fuhr. The goaltenders took turns at being brilliant, although it had seemed to be Hextall's fortune that his play reached a protective peak after his team had taken a 2-1 lead.

Northlands Coliseum was hushed for much of the final period as the Oilers, who had been reminded of their explosiveness in their neutral-zone raids proffered by the Flyers following the home team's flashy 4-2 victory Sunday, had that explosiveness continually smothered.

Then, as the Flyers appeared to



Esa Tikkanen of the Oilers got surprised, but Dave Brown of the Flyers got penalized two minutes for tripping.

have control, Glenn Anderson sprinted into the Philadelphia zone, got between defenders Doug Crossman and Dave Poulin and fed the score with 7:20 to play. With Crossman paralyzed and Poulin still behind him, Anderson snapped his shot past Hextall's right skate.

With the 2-2 tie and the Flyers on a power play with three minutes left

in regulation, it was Fuhr's turn to keep them at bay. He did so, throwing himself to the ice to block shots whenever necessary.

The Flyers had intended to shock the Oilers into submission, and for the first 20 minutes they did. But as often as the Flyers struck, and they did 15 times in that period, Fuhr was able to shunt them aside.

The Flyers received a small shock themselves when Gretzky scored on a power-play 45 seconds into the second period. With Philadelphia having been penalized for too many men on the ice, it was Hextall who found himself harassed, and Gretzky had an easy time scoring, looming up beside the right post to deflect Kurri's shot from the left circle, behind Hextall.

Then Flyers rebounded, and held a 2-1 lead when the period ended. At 13:20, Derrick Smith slammed a shot beneath Fuhr's left leg. Again at close range, Brian Propp collected the puck just above the right post and scored the go-ahead goal at 16:23.

The period ended with a melee in front of the Flyers' goal, but the puck never got by Hextall and the Flyers, 9-0 in playoff games in which they have had to guard a third-period lead, maintained their poise.

According to Brad Marsh, the Flyers planned to squeeze the speed from Edmonton's attack with a football-type of blocking, planting themselves at mid-ice and, at the least, making the Oilers skate round them and lose some momentum.

But as Mike Keenan, the Flyers' coach, said, the Oilers "probably have the greatest potential of any team in the world to play a fitness game. And when you allow them to do that, certainly they become the most explosive team in hockey."

"I knew it was serious," Johnson said. "Bobby is my hardest worker, and he's not a complainer."

As a result, you have to be very careful that they don't get that confidence level that enables them to go on these offensive rolls. It becomes pretty devastating to the opponent."

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OBSERVER

Modern Day Soap Opera

By Russell Baker

EW YORK. — Soap opera used to lean heavily on hospital miseries. As soon as a promising young pianist entered the plot you knew a doctor would soon be giving him some bad news: "I'm afraid you have a rare brain disease, Jeff, that completely destroys the patient's ability to carry a tune."

Yes, there would have to be an operation, but good Doctor Bob who had studied in Vienna was the only surgeon in the world who knew how to perform it and he recently suffered such a severe attack of amnesia that he can't remember how to take out a splinter. The only person with persuasive power sufficient to make the good Doctor Bob remember everything is his beloved niece, but having been bitten by a rare insect, she has been in a coma for months, and —

And so on.

I am speaking now of radio days. Why medical disaster entertained Americans in that long-gone age, I cannot say. Come to think of it, much of my familiarity with soap opera of the period was acquired while I was restricted to bed with one of the childhood ailments that justified staying out of school.

□

Memories of those wonderful old afternoons of tedium surged through me recently when I paused by a television set at lunchtime and noticed a young woman apparently suffering from amnesia.

"Bless my soul, they still have soap opera, do they?" I cried aloud. "That poor girl is probably good Doctor Bob's granddaughter. America ran in the family, you know."

"It's not necessarily amnesia," my wife said. "In modern soap opera, a character's body sometimes gets occupied by aliens from outer space."

I could only cry, "Good heavens! What hath time and progress wrought?" As I settled down in nostalgic anticipation of some worty news from the hospital.

"Brace yourself," said my wife. "The days when they could keep an audience on edge for a month about high blood pressure are gone," my wife said. She was right. While I watched, a newly married couple were starting foreplay in their honeymoon suite.

"They don't show everything right in the middle of the lunch hour, do they?"

"Not on this one," my wife said. The bride, she explained, was a tricky one. She had been married previously, had had a child by that husband and had tried to make her husband's son — who was suffering amnesia — believe that he was the incestuous father of the infant.

"They allow that on television while children too sick to go to school are home watching?" I cried. "Why doesn't Ed Meese have his pornography commission quit investigating the 7-Eleven about selling Playboy and get this stuff off the tube?"

After the soap my wife switched to the Newsweek channel. The big story that day was Gary Hart.

The lip-smacking play this story was getting could only mean that millions were supposed to be scandalized. Why was not clear, perhaps because my mind was still clouded by the fibrous entertainment I had just witnessed in the company of millions of typical Americans.

The most common explanation heard over the next few days was said rather persuasively. It went as follows: Despite the astonishing statistics on divorce, shattered homes, broken families, illegitimate births, legal abortions and the vastness of the audience for entertainments based on sex and violence, Americans still hanker for presidents who live by the old Sunday School virtues.

If so, how sad. The old Sunday School virtues do not seem to be much honored in an America whose most popular preachers seem to share Moloch's respect for the big bucks.

In real life as it is lived in the United States these days, fun seekers no longer settle for hospital emergencies when they feel the craving for entertainment. What they want is their bodies piled high and the sex steamy.

The hunger for the old Sunday School virtues in our presidents can't be real, can it? It is probably nothing but nostalgia for a past that few Americans want restored, a past whose soap opera sang of medical gloom and served up no sun.

New York Times Service

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A Priest Looks at TV's 'Morality Plays'

By Andrew Greeley

IN the controversy over TV evangelism, no one seems to have noticed that the most influential preacher in the United States is not Jim Bakker or Jerry Falwell or Cardinal John O'Connor.

Rather it is Bill Cosby.

Every week and some others — "Family Ties," "Growing Pains," "Mr. Belvedere" and "My Sister Sam" — present vivid and appealing parades of love to vast audiences. This love is disclosed by the resolution of family tensions in the lives of characters who have become as real to Americans as their next-door neighbors — the Huxtable family of "The Cosby Show": Heathcliff, Clair, Denise, Vanessa, Theo and Rudy; "Family Ties" — Alex, Jennifer, Mallory and their parents, Steven and Elyse.

The popularity of these family situation comedies is so great, in fact, that this year, "The Cosby Show" and "Family Ties" became, respectively, the first and second most-watched programs in the history of television.

The shows rarely drew explicit moral conclusions. Rather they hint lightly at the skills and traits that sustain love.

A modern version of the medieval morality play has slipped into prime-time television almost without anyone noticing it.

There are exceptions to the general restraint about moralizing and preaching: After the final commercial in an episode of "Growing Pains," Kirk Cameron, who plays Mike, took out of character to emphasize the importance of saying "no" to cocaine, addressing the young people in the audience directly. In an hour-long episode of "Family Ties" in which Alex — Michael J. Fox — mourns for a dead friend, he faces squarely problems of life and death, meaning and belonging, faith and despair.

Albert Berger, a sociology professor at the University of Arizona and a student of popular culture, argues that the appeal of "The Cosby Show" is to be found in the intensity of family love "into which we slip when the program begins. It is like a Franklin

stove radiating warmth around which we crowd on a cold winter night. We know about rising divorce rates, single-parent families, abortion, incest, wife beating, teen-age pregnancy, but when the Huxtables are on screen we absorb their affection of a functioning intact family and feel good. When the program is over, we are more hopeful for families and for our own family. It isn't merely the gentle moral lesson. It's the appeal of love."

"The Cosby Show" provides moral paradigms and displays warmth and renewing love. Does that make it religious?

"Sure it does," Berger says. "Family love is one of the tiny windows through which the Good or the Possible or God, if you want to use the term, peaks at us. It is in the little things of life, isn't it, that we often find the meaning of the big things?"

Having recently watched scores of tapes of "Cosby," "Family Ties," "Growing Pains," "Mr. Belvedere" and "My Sister Sam," I am prepared to propose that anyone who can certify that they have viewed two of these programs in a week can be dispensed, if not from weekend religious services, then at least from the sermon. They do it a lot better than we do.

Some kids at a recent church meeting had told me about an episode of "Growing Pains" in which Matthew (who is about 9 or 10 years old) found himself in deep trouble because of lies about a call to a porno phone number, which resulted in \$65 extra on the phone bill.

"What was the lesson of the show?" I asked them.

"Don't lie to your parents when you're going to get caught," a boy a couple of years older than Matt informed me. Then, thinking about it, he added, "Well — do it, I demand."

The congregation thought the series was a great idea.

Then, moved by my success, I noted that the appealing connection between the Michael J. Fox, character and his little brother was another template for family love.

I couldn't remember the name of the Fox role. What's he called? I demanded.

"Alex," the congregation answered with more vigor than they



Bill Cosby, Keshia Knight Pulliam: All you need is love.

cently in a parish in Tucson, half-fun and full-faith, that we think about "The Martha, Mary and Lazarus Show," in which these three young people (if they had not been young, who were unofficial foster children of Jesus, be imagined as not much different from Theo, Denise and Vanessa Huxtable. The point was that the love among the three biblical figures was as authentically human love as was portrayed (however simly) in the Huxtables.

His program and the others are based on the insight that implicit ethics and religion in a matrix of humor are highly commercial in a country where meaning and belonging are as important as they have ever been and where those institutions traditionally charged with meaning and belonging — church and schools — are failing to deliver sufficient amounts of either.

Critics of both the right and the left have been attacking the family comedies lately, as they will do when something is extraordinarily successful. The programs, it is said, are shallow and superficial.

They do not depict the anguish and suffering of many families or the discrimination against many black families. They ignore the misery and unhappiness that plague many husband-wife and parent-child relationships. They deal only with intact upper-middle-class families.

Like much media criticism, these comments are the result of the fallacy of misplaced genre. A half-hour TV program is not a three-hour Broadway production. A miracle play is not a sociological report or an ideological indoctrination. It paints with quick, broad strokes and says to us not "this is the way all families are" or "this is what you must do" but rather "these are the skills needed to make families work."

Those who demand that "Cosby" be more "militant" fail to understand the subtle boundaries that separate genres and the damage you do when you blur these boundaries. Should "The Cosby Show" be turned into an ideological platform, its fragile magic would be destroyed.

The basic objection to "Cosby" et al is that they are about intact-middle-class families, a social institution that many Americans in the cultural elite (and this includes not a few clerics) think (or would like to think) is obsolete.

Television viewers in the United States, including many who are not in intact families, seem to disagree with that cultural elite. Based on the popularity of these shows, the public apparently believes that an intact family is better on the whole than an unintact family. Sometimes it may be necessary to be a single parent, but on the whole it is better to be a married parent. Because single parents and broken families are increasing, it does not follow, the public seems to think, that the intact and affectionate family is any less the ideal that familial love is any less important.

The appeal of the shows is their portrait of family love, whether the family is intact or not.

Andrew Greeley is a Roman Catholic priest, a novelist and a professor of sociology. This is excerpted from an article he wrote for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

Britain Blocks Export
Of van Gogh Painting

Vincent van Gogh's painting "Sunflowers," recently purchased by a Japanese insurance firm for a record \$24.75 million (about \$39.85 million), must stay in Britain temporarily to give any British buyer time raise the money to buy it. Richard Luce, the arts minister, announced Wednesday, Luce said he has deferred for six months a final decision on Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co.'s application for an export license. But Press Association, the domestic news agency, reported that an Arts Ministry spokesman later said the export license would probably be granted in six weeks if no serious offer is made by then. J. Paul Getty Jr., who has donated millions to save other works of art for Britain, said he was not interested.

President Ronald Reagan, itemizing gifts received last year, says he accepted a footstool from Vice President George Bush, an air compressor from his old friend's wife and horse-stall nameplates from Secret Service agents. In all, the president received nine gifts with a total value of \$12,956. His wife, Nancy, accepted two gifts: an \$800 teapot from Mervyn LeRoy, the movie producer, and his wife, who first introduced the Reagans, and a \$110 porcelain inkpot from her staff and volunteers in the first lady's office. The presents were revealed in Reagan's annual financial disclosure report.

The Soviet rock star Boris Grebenshchikov is going to the United States with his band, Aquarium, to record an album and make a video with Western musicians early next year, according to Marina Albee, president of Belka International, a company that specializes in U.S.-Soviet trade. The resulting album will be released simultaneously in the West and the Soviet bloc.

The British composer Andrew Lloyd Webber has written an original piece of theme music for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's re-election campaign, her Conservative Party said. Lloyd Webber, composer of the musicals "Evita," "Cats" and "Phantom of the Opera," donated his services to write the music, recorded last Friday by a 72-piece orchestra.

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